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TVA Wins In Power Sale Suit

Supreme Court rules private firms have no constitutional recourse to avert competition.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Privately owned public utility companies in the region of the Tennessee Valley have no constitutional grounds on which to challenge the ownership by TVA of the electric power it is selling in competition with them, a majority of the United States Supreme Court held today.

Voting for the Government were Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Roberts, Stone, Brandeis, and Black. Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Butler dissented. Mr. Justice Reed, having participated in a case hingeing on the issue before becoming a member of the Court, did not vote, and Mr. Justice Frankfurter had just been seated.

The decision, read by Mr. Justice Roberts declared the question was essentially one of competition, which the Court repeatedly had held to be legal.

Even though decided on a slightly technical ground, this decision appears to leave little if any ground for further litigation as to the constitutional validity of the TVA. Thus it establishes the Government in a commanding position in the valley and is expected here to hasten materially the negotiations by which the TVA is seeking to acquire the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, the largest company in the area and principal contender in the suit just decided.

The majority opinion upheld the finding of the lower court that the Authority had not used duress, fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining municipal contracts and had not conspired to injure the plaintiff's property.

Ashwander Case

Just a little over three months before the present suit, originally called the "nineteen utilities' suit," was filed, the Supreme Court had handed down another opinion favorable to TVA in the Ashwander case. In the Ashwander decision, Chief Justice Hughes had affirmed the constitutionality of electric power generation at Wilson Dam, and the right of the TVA as a governmental agency to dispose of electrical energy once it had been obtained.

The new petition of the companies approached the subject from another angle. It questioned the constitutional validity of the plan for dams farther upstream than the original one at Muscle Shoals. And then, conceding the right of the Government to sell its property, the companies denied that power being generated at TVA dams had ever constitutionally become the property of the Government so as to be thus sold.

The companies' brief contended that, "the water power being created by TVA is not being constitutionally created, so the Federal Government will acquire no title to such water power." Counsel argued that the production of the power is not an incident to the Federal authority to improve streams for navigation nor to the power over flood control. They asserted these were incidental rather to the TVA plan to produce power. They also urged that sale of electricity encroached on the authority of the states to regulate utilities and on the right of the people to engage in that business.

TVA Arguments

TVA attorneys answered that the projects are substantially related to navigation and flood control, that the power produced is necessarily acquired, and that dams on tributary streams contribute to national defense by assuring a steady flow of water for the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals. They argued that Congress may determine the size of navigation or flood-control projects and the manner of their use, that any power so produced is property of the Government and that Congress may lawfully authorize its sale and distribution. They denied that this constituted "unfair competition" or that any of the complainants were seriously endangered.

The case was first heard by a special three-judge court composed of Judge Florence Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges John J. Gore and John D. Martin. The decision, rendered in an opinion by Judge Allen on Jan. 21, 1938, unanimously upheld the TVA. The number of companies participating in the suit by the time it was submitted to the Supreme Court had shrunk to 14. The leader of the group was the Tennessee Power and Light Company. Several companies withdrew after selling some or all their facilities to the Government.

Picture and make-up of new Court: Page 3.

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Relief Fraud Case Goes To Trial in New Mexico

State political leaders and relatives of U. S. Senator among 45 facing Federal Court charges—Struggle for control of party in State seen as major factor behind WPA disclosures.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 30 (AP)—Sensational charges of fraud in relief, which have rocked New Mexico politics, are to receive an airing in Federal District Court where the trial of twoscore defendants opened today.

A prime question before the jury is whether the innocent-sounding "Rio Grande Social Club" and "Good Neighbor League" masked an ambitious attempt to forge a political organization of relief workers.

Forty-five persons, many of them high in State Democratic circles, will be tried on one blanket indictment charging they defrauded, or conspired to defraud, the United States by illegal diversion of WPA workers, materials and funds to political use.

Jury Amazed

A Federal grand jury which returned wholesale indictments against 72 last Oct. 20, expressed itself "amazed" by the testimony.

Heading the wholesale list of defendants are four relatives of U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez—his son-in-law Stanley W. P. Miller, then Assistant U. S. Attorney; his sister, Mrs. Anita Tafoya; a nephew, Salamon Tafoya, and a cousin, Salamon Chavez—and his personal secretary, Joe Martinez.

Fred G. Healy, ousted State WPA Director, was also indicted.

So were Mrs. J. A. Werner, wife of the Albuquerque postmaster; Fred Sganzini, head of the State Drivers License Bureau at Albuquerque, and Richard Durand of the Federal Internal Revenue Office.

Politics in Relief

These nine and 36 others likewise are charged with conspiracy to force WPA workers into politics in Bernalillo (Albuquerque) County. Charges against two of an original 47 have been dismissed.

The others, charged variously with fraud and conspiracy, are scheduled for trial later. Among them are two WPA zone supervisors, the Las Vegas chief of police, a former Captain of State Police, and a dozen or more political underlings.

Against 62 persons, the grand jury brought felony counts of conspiracy, punishable by $10,000 fine and two years imprisonment. Fifteen of them, and 10 others, were charged separately with misdemeanors bearing a year in prison and $2,000 fine.

Throughout the indictments ran a succinctly defined link with recent strife between two of New Mexico's most powerful political figures. The grand jurors called a spade a spade.

Democrat Clyde Tingley, then Governor, and Senator Chavez, the man he appointed to the United States Senate, had reached an open parting of the ways before April, 1938.

Background of Struggle

The Governor's friend, Lea Rowland, had been removed as Administrator of the State WPA, and had been succeeded by Mr. Healy.

Mr. Tingley, barred by constitutional limitation from seeking the Governorship again in the fall election, looked to his political fortunes and considered his chief remaining asset was control of the Democratic organization in Albuquerque, his home town and population center of the State. He wanted to keep it.

Albuquerque's block of voting strength—sufficient to offset the loss of any other three New Mexico cities—also was the goal of political forces opposed to the Governor.

The municipal election of last April brought these two powers into direct conflict—Mr. Tingley as the admitted head of the city's regular Democratic organization, Senator Chavez as outspoken supporter of the "City Charter League," nominally bi-partisan organization, but composed chiefly of anti-Tingley Democrats.

Enter the "Rio Grande Social Club."

Exit, six months later, WPA Ad-

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France Tries to Curb Refugees Fleeing Before Franco Advance

PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 30 (AP)—While Spanish Insurgent forces were advancing from three directions in a northeastward direction more than 30 miles northeast of Barcelona, meeting little opposition, the French authorities were bringing up troops to the border to control the flood of half-starved refugees trying to make their way across the border into France.

Reports differ widely as to how many of the refugees have actually gained French territory. Some say 40,000, others 75,000.

French officials said some 10,000 of these were soldiers from the Government Army.

About 7,000 French troops were on the frontier, 3,000 having been brought up yesterday.

A detachment of 1,000 Government militiamen surrendered their arms in mountain passes near Prats de Mollo and refused to return to Spain.

At Le Perthus and Cebere Mobile guards turned back a few hundred militiamen, but the same men trudged stolidly into the mountains and turned up later at other points.

At most places the fighting men were given 24-hour permits but thousands of the passes expired and the men still remained in France. The Paris order to send them back into Spain stood but could not be enforced.

Walter D. Thurston, United States Chargé d'Affaires, was turned back at the border when he tried to get to Figueras to confer with Spanish Government officials there.

The only way he could pass the frontier bottleneck was to elbow his way through a six-mile-long river of people flowing the other way.

Most of the refugees were pouring by thousands through control points at Cerbere, Le Perthus and Bourg-Madame.

But thousands of others were struggling over high, snowy trails in the Pyrenees Mountains. At Prats de Mollo, where there are no roads, 6,000 crossed yesterday, 4,000 by noon today and probably 8,000 more still were on their way.

Spanish carabineros at their side of Le Perthus Pass managed to clear one road lane for the movement of foodstuffs into Spain.

They ditched thousands of abandoned automobiles and wagons which had the road blocked for eight miles. The vehicles had been left behind by refugees who found they could reach the border faster on foot.

By nightfall scores of trucks rolled into Spain. Some belonged to relief organizations, others to the Government Army which brought them for its battered, disorganized forces.

Insurgent and Government war-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Half-Way Post For Community Fund Is Passed

Second week of drive off on good start as one big department store adds $50,000 to Fund.

Undaunted by snowy streets, Boston's Community Fund workers, encouraged by a personal appeal from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, accelerated their money raising efforts today, and fished up an unexpectedly large contribution. It was for $50,000 and came from William Filene's Sons Company and their employees.

It brought the grand total of receipts up to $2,360,000, just a little more than half the $4,645,000 set as this year's over the top goal. This was encouraging to Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the Campaign, as the drive entered its second week.

Governor Saltonstall spoke at the noon "Dutch treat" luncheon of the volunteers, held at the City Club. He recalled that it was just a year ago that he himself was General Chairman of the drive, and said that the picture he had obtained of welfare conditions in the few weeks that he has been Governor only served to strengthen his conviction that the community has extreme need for the continuance of the agencies of the 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston that are supported by this annual drive.

Mr. Rand announced that teachers and employees in seven units of the school system stood high today in having gone "over the top" in their quota contribution. These seven units are: Hyde Park High School, Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, Blackinton District, John Cheverus District Theodore Lyman District, William Lloyd Garrison District, and Speech Improvement District.

In announcing these pace setters, Robert Cutler, General Chairman of the Public Employees Division of the drive, paid high tribute to the teachers and to School Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, who is serving as Chairman of the public schools group.

"Nobody in Boston," said Mr. Cutler, "knows the needs of the community better than the teachers. Acting on this knowledge, they have given generously, and to the limit of their means."

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign and index on collections: Page 9.

'Up Hair-Do' Is On Its Way Down

CHICAGO (AP)—The "up" hair-do is down and out.

By spring women can take down their hair and be fashionable as well as comfortable, Mrs. Margaret Condos, President of the Illinois Hairdressing Association, said Jan. 28.

She confided that many hair stylists from New York to Hollywood, who will gather here in March in the annual Midwest beauty trade show, were plotting the downfall of the "high" style.

Spring hair styles call for short hair, shorter than in years, and dressed with pompadours, bangs or curls at the forehead, she said.

The pompadours will be waved into fan shape or molded into a jelly roll. Bangs will be very good. "That's the influence of the coming visit of Queen Elizabeth of England, who wears bangs," said Mrs. Condos.

She admitted hair stylists have concluded the "up" style just wasn't "taking."

Pinning a Red Feather in a Policeman's Cap

By a Staff Photographer

Patrolman Thomas H. Davis Of Station 2 makes his contribution to the Community Fund.

Mary Humphreys Of the Metropolitan Division takes Officer Davis's pledge.

Snow Shovel Call Heard With Joy By Sports Fans

New England got its snow shovels ready today prepared to dig out of what the Weather Bureau said would probably be the heaviest snow fall of the winter. It was good news to the winter sports fans who have thus far largely experienced "a winter of discontent," but it was tough on motorists slipping through drifts piled by the heavy wind, hard on airlines, grounded by the snow and cold, and no joy to sailors under storm warnings from the Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, Maine.

While the snow was still falling, Public Works Commissioner William P. Callahan put 300 pieces of equipment and 700 men to work plowing out state highways. By nightfall he expected to have 700 pieces of equipment and 1,500 men on the job.

He said they expected from 8 to 10 inches of snow in the western part of the State, six to eight inches in

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

U. S. Aid for France: What Will Congress Do?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The extraordinary scope and detail of the Administration's efforts to throw a portion of the resources of the American aircraft industry behind France in its approaching hour of trial can be pieced together here today from information adduced from various confidential sources. The matter has been threshed over in private sessions of Congressional Committees.

As Europe waits for an answer to the vital question whether Germany and Italy intend to drive ahead with new demands, this time at the direct expense of France, Washington rubs its eyes over the extent to which efforts have been made here to strengthen France, and wonders if Congress will allow the matter to pass, or stir up a controversy.

The Administration's whole complex national defense program is now moving ahead in Congress. Nothing is less desired by the Administration than a controversy over foreign policy which would interfere with the steady legislative progress of that program. But it is apparently going to be difficult to keep the two subjects separate. The French airplane incident tends to bring them together, offering to potential Congressional critics an opportunity to use the national defense program as a forum for attacking Administration foreign policy.

Appeal by Bullitt

The airplane story is one of a direct and urgent appeal by the French Government to Ambassador William C. Bullitt. Mr. Bullitt was here in Washington for a period of several weeks during December and early January. When he and Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy conducted a "secret" forum on Capitol Hill for legislators they informed their select audience that the greatest danger to European peace lay in the Italian threat to the French Empire.

While Mr. Bullitt was thus expounding his main thesis in Congress he was working energetically with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to devise a plan for putting the production of some of America's best airplane factories behind France to make up for its worst military deficiency.

The President's approval was gained by their plan and the Cabinet was asked to pass on the question whether large sales to France would impede the American aircraft procurement program. The Cabinet decided in the affirmative on the ground that the French orders would speed the rate of production in the factories at such a time and in such a manner as would actually assist in American procurement.

There would have been no difficulties whatever had the French aircraft mission been content, as was the earlier British, to order types of planes which have been placed of-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

French Extend Tunisian Ties; General Heads War Ministry

TUNIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Faced with Fascist demands for Tunisia, France has taken the first step toward absorbing this North African Protectorate within its wholly-owned possessions.

For the first time since the French Protectorate was established in 1881, a French General has been made Minister of War in the Government of the Bey of Tunis. He is Gen. Amedee Blanc, Commander of France's armies in Tunisia.

With him as War Minister, all of the Bey's forces will be integrated in the military forces of the French Empire. In the event of conflict with Italy, all Tunisian natives would be liable to military service the same as Frenchmen.

French Gold for Planes

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Finance Minister Paul Reynaud told the Nation Jan. 28 that enough gold was flowing into France to "buy if necessary more than 5,000 warplanes."

His address reporting progress in the economic recovery plan followed a Cabinet meeting at which he reviewed the financial situation and Ministers deliberated safeguards against complications which might arise from the failure of Italy to withdraw its troops from Spain.

The Government already has ordered 200 planes from American manufacturers, and a French air mission, aided by representatives of United States Government Departments, has gone to the United States.

Two new decrees were issued, ordering reduced expenditures for highway construction and Government services in municipalities.

M. Reynaud declared his financial reforms already had strengthened the franc, brought capital back from abroad, increased savings deposits, improved Government credit and stimulated the Stock Exchange.

"If, in the name of poorly understood war economy, we had decided on exchange control Nov. 2 (when there was controversy over the financial situation), where would be the hundreds of tons of gold which we have received since then?" M. Reynaud asked.

"With these tons of gold France would have the means to buy tomorrow more than 5,000 ultra-modern planes abroad."

Officials reiterated that France and Britain would act in accord if necessary to prevent Italy from using an Insurgent victory in Spain to press its territorial demands on France.

Large groups of demonstrators gathered on Paris main boulevards demanding aid for Government Spain. Police broke up the demonstrations, taking several hundred participants to police stations for a check of their identification papers. One group leader was arrested.

There were suggestions among the French that the United States and Britain should co-operate in solving the Spanish refugee problem, but there was no indication of steps in that direction.

France was bearing the brunt of the refugee problem with thousands of hungry and poorly clothed Spaniards massing at the French-Spanish border in flight from the Insurgent drive through Catalonia.

Pair Mines Gold No One Else Wants and Whips a Recession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGMAN, Ariz.—One way to whip the depression is to stake out a few gold claims that nobody wants, build a mill out of junk machinery, and go into the mining business.

This plan is succeeding for two middle-aged soldiers of fortune named Robert E. Ames and H. A. Kenyon. Tired of hunting jobs where jobs were not, or at the best only temporary, they went off into the wilds and made themselves independent of everything but hard work.

They chose the remote, almost inaccessible Chemehuevis Mountains, along the Arizona side of the Colorado River, and not far from the desert lake created by Parker Dam. In Falls Springs Canyon, ten miles from the lake, they located three claims. These were grounds that no other prospector would have because of the remote location and because the gold leads were considered too narrow to be worth working. The ore varied from a knife blade to four inches in width, was fairly rich, but there was too little of it to justify any investment in equipment. To freight it out of there to market would eat up all possible profits.

Between jobs, Messrs. Ames and Kenyon dug for 2½ years before they were sure there was enough ore for their plan. Last summer they built their mill half a mile down the canyon, the nearest level spot where there was any water.

This plant is a crude arrastra of a type invented by Mexicans before the Yankees came into this country, but powered by an engine instead of mules. All it cost was the price of three sacks of cement, and a lot of labor. For timbers Messrs. Ames and Kenyon went down to the Colorado and cut cottonwood trees. They got iron bolts by knocking them out of driftwood from Boulder Dam. Somewhere they picked up reduction gears from a discarded winch, and mounted them on a shaft from a mowing machine that had outlived its usefulness on the farm. A friend gave Mr. Ames an "ancient" automobile motor with a dare that he make it work. He worked it over so it would burn stove oil instead of gasoline, and deliver all the power needed to grind the ore in the concrete "bowls." The auto generator and battery were left connected to supply lights for night running, and current for a radio. For months at a time this radio is the only connection the partners have with the outside world.

At dawn the men leave for their claims, to dig out ore all day. In late afternoon they carry it down to the mill in sacks. In the evening they grind it. Because of water shortage they have improved the usual arrastra process and use water only in the final amalgamation stage, about 100 gallons to the ton.

Their last "run" of ore yielded $120 a ton. But there isn't much of this high-grade, and they have to take out several tons of waste rock to get one that is worth milling.

"Our claims aren't worth $5 in the open market," says Mr. Ames. "Our mill is worth less than that. But we get along. No, thanks, we're not in the market for a job.

"Certainly it's lonesome out here. But not everybody can climb to the top of a peak and see Lake Chemehuevis glinting in the moonlight."

Hitler Warns Powers

Reviews successes of National Socialism in speech to Reichstag of Greater Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today warned Western Powers against interfering "in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensible solutions."

He declared to a swollen Reichstag that Germany, in establishing the "right of self-determination" in Austria and Czechoslovakia, had "only defended itself against the attempts of interfering third parties," and added:

"I need not assure you that in the future also we shall tolerate no attempts at interference in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensible solutions."

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today launched a bitter attack on Bolshevism and pointed to the success of Insurgents in Spain as "another valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy the European cultured world."

He started speaking promptly at 8 p. m. (2 p. m., E. S. T.) in an address to the Greater German Reichstag celebrating the sixth anniversary of National Socialist rule.

The Reichsführer said if the Reich in 1933 had sunk into Bolshevik chaos, the whole western world would have been submerged in a crisis of dimensions surpassing human imagination.

"Only the most narrow minded islanders can imagine to themselves that the Red pest (Communism) would have halted before the sanctity of democratic ideas or at the frontiers of disinterested states," he said.

Lauds Premier Mussolini

Herr Hitler continued: "With Mussolini the salvation of Europe began at one end. National Socialism continued this work of salvation at the other end and in these days we are witnessing in another country the same spectacle: the valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy European cultured world.

Herr Hitler's reference was to Spain. "On Jan. 30, 1933, I entered the Wilhelmstrasse filled with deepest anxiety about the future of my country.

"Today, six years later, I am able to speak to the first Reichstag of Greater Germany.

"Indeed, we—more perhaps than another generation—may gauge the devotional sense of the pronouncement—'what a change by God's dispensation'—six years suffice to fulfill the dreams of centuries, one year to give our people the joy of that unity which many generations longed for in vain. . . ."

Greeted by Cheering Crowds

Herr Hitler, standing as usual in the front seat of his car, drove at moderate speed between cheering thousands standing behind the National Socialist Party formations, Brownshirt Storm Troopers and Black shirt elite guardsmen lined his way to the Kroll Opera House.

The Reichsführer began his speech by reviewing his momentous foreign successes of last year which brought Austria and the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia into Greater Germany and thus increased the size of his Reichstag.

Referring to Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, Herr Hitler said, "Among them was the elementary sentence about the self-determination of nations.

"As a matter of fact the allies of that time (the World War) during the period which followed applied this principle when it could be taken advantage of for their egoistic purposes.

"Thus the return of her colonial possessions is denied to Germany on the assertion that one cannot simply return the natives there—about whom, of course, nobody had cared in 1918—to Germany against their will.

"However, while thus posing as protectors of primitive negro tribes in the name of self-determination, the highly cultivated German people in 1918 were denied the general human right solemnly promised to them.

"The clause on revision in the League of Nations constitution assumed only a platonic meaning."

Right of Self-Determination

The Führer continued:

"In January, 1938, I took the final decision to obtain one way or another the right of self-determination for six and one-half million Germans in Austria."

Herr Hitler here recalled his conversations with Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of Austria before its annexation March 13, 1938, by Germany.

He told how he met Dr. Schuschnigg at Berchtesgaden, of his Reichstag speech of last Feb. 20 and of Dr. Schuschnigg's decision to commit a "flagrant breach" of the loyal understanding achieved at Berchtesgaden.

He told also of his order to certain Army sections on Saturday March 12, 1938, to proceed to cross the frontier for the liberation of Austria.

"Rising" of People of Austria

The Führer went on to describe what he called the rising of the people in Austria, the withdrawal of Dr. Schuschnigg, the request addressed to him to give the order for the entry of the German troops into Austria to avoid unforseeable inter-

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This Changing World

Balance of Power—President Seeks to Restore a System That Was Destroyed At Munich—Breaking Old Ground

By H. B. Elliston

It is a commonplace to say that the "settlement" at Munich destroyed the balance of power governing world politics. I mean that equipoise of military strength between two groups of world powers which was called a balance. Previously, the "great design" at Geneva, which took the place of the balance of power and was succeeded by it, had collapsed with the secession of one great power after another. The result of the double casualty is chaos amounting to a sort of war. Now President Roosevelt, after toying for a while with a project to resuscitate the League in fact, if not in name, has turned to the less ambitious, but more immediate, job of restoring a balance of power.

There is no other significance in the remarkable aid which he is giving to the French Air Mission. President Roosevelt himself made the announcement of the airplane purchases by France. How different from the seeming unconcern with which the British purchases were greeted last year! I tried myself to get some official comment in Washington on these purchases, but without success. By contrast, the aid to France is not only coupled with a Presidential gesture; it is tangibly expressed in official co-operation in carrying out the orders.

* * *

The President is thus trying to bring the democracies back on equal terms with the dictatorships. That is the essence of a balance. At present they are unequal in the air, which has taken the place of the sea as the venue of power, and that inequality has damaged their morale. The Presidential help in morale is probably quite as valuable to the democracies as the American aid in material. At any rate, France has long been pleading for such a White House "sign" as this. And Britain greets every Presidential speech on international affairs as sweet manna.

This Executive interest in restoring a balance of power in Europe might seem to be at variance with traditional American policy. American isolation rested upon detestation of equipoises of military strength as the alternative to world organization. It was recognized that they bred at best an uneasy equilibrium of rivalry and intrigue; at worst, war. Early in its history, therefore, the United States turned its back on the balance of power system which President Wilson, in heralding the League of Nations, called the "great game, now forever discredited." I have always felt that world organization is a traditional American concern—that isolation was adopted in default of it.

Nevertheless, the United States has never been able to insulate itself from the changing fortunes and periodical crises in the "great game." Indeed, several times it has actively joined in the fray. The successive bids of Napoleon and of German imperialism for predominance made the United States take up arms. The war of 1812, it is true, was fought against Britain. But it might just as well have been fought against Napoleon. America called a plague on both their houses, and lunged out against the coalition that at the time was offending American interests.

* * *

It was during a similar threat to American security in the world that the leader of American isolationists said that he would "marry us to the British fleet and nation." I am referring to Thomas Jefferson. And he was no Anglophile, goodness knows. But Jefferson was statesman enough to realize that in time of stress to national interests a nation looks at its defenses in terms of allies as well as guns.

In this respect—whatever one might think of him in other respects—President Roosevelt is Jeffersonian. And the tone of much of American newspaper comment nowadays is Jeffersonian. Look, for instance, at the sober-minded Mark Sullivan. In one of Sullivan's very few pro-Roosevelt columns, he backs the Roosevelt initiative in sustaining the democracies in these, among many other commendatory words: "In this situation what should be our present policy and strategy? It is to recognize that England is our shield. She is our shield in the sheer geographic sense that she stands between us and Germany." In a stress which more and more Americans are recognizing to be as menacing to America as the stress of a century and a quarter ago, foreign policy is becoming as expedient in America as it is elsewhere. Time enough to think of restoring world organization when equipoise has returned.

Low-Cost Housing Program Without Subsidies Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, introduced Jan. 28 a bill to "extend and expand" the facilities of the National Housing Act.

He outlined three principal features of the bill as follows:

1. To increase to $6,000,000,000 the aggregate amount of the outstanding mortgage obligation which may be insured by the FHA. That is twice the limit of the present law.
2. To extend indefinitely the authority to insure mortgages on existing property. The authority under the present law is due to expire July 1 except as to property already covered by FHA insured mortgages or constructed since Jan. 1, 1937.
3. To extend the authority to insure mortgages for 25-year terms on newly constructed small homes. The present term is 20 years.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The prospect of designs and inventions, labor agreements and cost reductions by which private industry could build houses at so low a cost as to revolutionize the building industry, was held out by speakers at the two-day National Public Housing Conference here, as experts and government officials pooled their technical advice on how this could be accomplished for the most part without Government subsidies.

At the same time, prospects were represented as bright for legislation at Albany to give New York State a notable new slum clearance law, under its newly amended State Constitution, which would keep this State in the forefront of the national housing movement.

A particular contribution to the technique of a low cost building industry came from Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York Housing Authority. Instead of depending on a mass production housing industry to straighten out the problem of excessive hourly labor rates and intermittent work, as many have suggested, he advised a pooling of labor reserves by the private contractors through some voluntary arrangement. This would avoid the necessity of waiting until the housing industry was greatly altered, before labor could be placed on a more stable and permanent basis of generous annual wages, steady work and consequent lower hourly wages.

Low Cost Dwelling

Mr. Rheinstein also said that there are prohibitive costs in building in undeveloped areas and that to locate low-rent dwellings in outlying areas would "dislocate the labor market." He also stated that the limit of $1.50 a square foot on low-rent housing projects fixed by "arbitrary rule" by Nathan Straus, Jr., Federal Housing Administrator, "violates the primary intent" of the Federal Housing Act because it makes impossible the clearance of sizable slums areas for the erection of new buildings.

Trained personnel must be employed in the building industry, it was pointed out by several speakers, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden of the National Bureau of Standards being among those who urged research and experiment on the part of private builders to obtain suitable materials at lower costs, more efficient use of materials now available, and an increase in the productivity of labor.

William Stanley Miller, President of the City Tax Commission, remarked that the city now has tax-exempt buildings assessed at $4,500,000,000, which eventually will be increased to the sum of $6,750,000,000. Comparing this with the total assessment of $16,650,000,000 on taxable real estate in the city, Mr. Miller remarked that while he favors tax exemption on Government projects, he is not sure that it should be extended to private limited dividend companies.

State Senator Thomas C. Desmond of Newburgh, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities, said that five major controversial issues are presented in bills now before the Legislature, namely distribution of State loans between New York City and upstate communities, duties and composition of a new State Housing Board, allocation of State housing funds for educational and recreational facilities incidental to housing projects, type of municipal taxes for housing purposes, and separation of State from Federal projects.

However Senator Desmond expressed the "confident hope and belief" that a bill will be enacted during the session "which will take full advantage of the present opportunity to abolish slums and to assure decent living conditions for thousands of people."

Housing in England

Capt. Richard L. Reiss of Welwyn Garden City, England, for 10 years a member of the London County Council Housing Committee, said that England and Wales since 1919 have built more than 1,000,000 houses for lower-income families and that Scotland has put up an additional 200,000.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia spoke briefly, declaring that the city does not want another housing report from the Legislature, but an enabling act and the necessary appropriations to carry out its low-rent housing and slum-clearance program under the new amendment to the State Constitution. President Roosevelt sent a letter in which he expressed "the hope that the forthcoming conference will achieve its aim of promoting slum-clearance and low-rent housing through an established Federal-local service."

The conference adopted a nine-point program under which its members will work for the rehousing of 1,000,000 families in the next five years and the adoption of legislation which will advance projects designed to accomplish this end.

Two Million People Visit Museum in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Upwards of 2,000,000 people trooped through the Field Museum of Natural History here during 1938, and became better acquainted with the world they live in. The museum told its story of the world to countless others through the radio and the printed page.

In addition, some 1,200 traveling natural history exhibits were sent out to the schools, and lecturers from the museum talked to nearly 180,000 youngsters in their school rooms. For the standpoint of public service, 1938 was a banner year for the museum, states Clifford C. Gregg, Director.

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Ancient Iraq 'Coming' to New York Fair

Silversmith's Shop in Baghdad to Be Reproduced in Display

Dr. Thomas Mann, Refugee, Awarded Medal by Einstein

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 30—The name of Dr. Thomas Mann, distinguished refugee German author, is today inscribed on the honor roll of recipients of the Albert Einstein Medal, awarded annually for humanitarian service. It was bestowed upon Dr. Mann by Dr. Einstein himself in the presence of a few friends here Saturday.

The medal was instituted in 1936 by the Jewish Forum, a monthly magazine. The first recipients were Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, executive director of World Peaceways; James G. McDonald, formerly High Commissioner for German Refugees, and Franz Werfel, novelist and playwright, and last year was bestowed upon Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President.

Dr. Einstein, in making the presentation, described Dr. Mann as a strong character amid the present "threat to our intellectual values," caused by the degeneration of "the standard-bearers of intellect in the defense of their priceless heritage."

"He has the courage, the strength of conviction, the power of words to make him a leader in the fight," Dr. Einstein said. "As of yore, America, true to her traditional love of freedom, is today drawing into herself the strength of those whose convictions are like-minded with her own. Today we feel that the United States has become the great stronghold of that culture of which Europe was once the home."

Dr. Mann declared the medal had been bestowed "upon a writer who is very far from thinking that the literary calling plays today the leading role or possesses the intellectual preponderance which in other times it may have had.

"I can conceive that in modern physics, the field which Albert Einstein pre-eminently represents, things are happening more incredible than any flight of the poetic fancy can grasp; more significant, more revolutionary for the human mind and its conception of the universe than anything that can conceivably be achieved in literature."

Manners Studied In School Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—At the North High School here, a course called "Social English," dealing with the technique of introductions, dinners, and teas, has been developed by Miss Elizabeth Hodgson, head of the English department. In the class, which this semester has 60 students, the boys learn how properly to draw out a chair for a lady at table, and the girls practice sinking gracefully into the proffered chair. Both learn to pick up their napkins and to spread them easily without kiting them into the air. They practice easy conversation at the table. They differentiate forks and other pieces of silver which are laid down with various courses. They avoid leaning on the table.

Business and social conversations on the telephone are practiced; and going somewhat further into social relationships, the course of study teaches young men what to say to the girl friend's mother when they are intorduced and how to continue talk with her.

Tea parties and dinners are given occasionally, so that the students may have an opportunity to overcome their timidity and a chance to practice the etiquette and the "social English" they have learned.

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BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

World's Fair Calendar Filled With Special Days and Fetes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A large number of special events and days have already been arranged for during the six-month run of the New York World's Fair, 1939, it is announced by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

Starting with the ceremonies marking the opening of the exposition on April 30, when President Roosevelt is to deliver the major address, the special features will run in unending procession. Each state of the Union, with Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, will have separate days, while massed choirs, folk festivals, and parades will be staged before big audiences.

Various nations have announced their intention of sending naval vessels to the Fair and companies of soldiers and sailors will be brought ashore to join in celebrations. During the first 10 days of the Fair, the entire United States fleet, comprising 150 vessels and 40,000 men, will be at anchor in the Hudson River and Navy men will play their part in the parades.

A Feature From Iraq

A feature of the Fair that is expected to be especially popular is the Iraq section, where dark-eyed, bearded men in their picturesque garments will preside over silver-working establishments. These are Mandaeans from the marshes of Iraq, who have lived for centuries by handcraft such as they will display.

In addition to the major exercises occurring in the Court of Peace, along Constitution Mall, and in other of the Fair's main assembly areas, festivities will be continued in the foreign pavilions, the state buildings, and the exhibitors halls.

The characters of the many individual days cover a wide range. Several national holidays such as Decoration Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day will be featured. A few of the other high lights include British Week, Florida Aviation Day, the United States Conference of Mayors, six days of the International Amateur Radio Relay Congress, and the Carnival of the Masques.

Great Display of Fashions

Meanwhile, things of feminine interested are being highlighted. The Hall of Fashion will contain a $1,000,000 exhibit of dresses, textiles, furs, hats, handbags and other excessories. The Cosmetics Building will show justapose preparations of thousand years ago with those of today.

Mr. Whalen stressed that the Fair would not be limited to adult affairs, but that the children, too, would come in for attention in the Children's World. This is planned to include seven acres of fun, replete with marionete shows, animated movies, and circuses.

'Bargains' From Tin Pan Alley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Song writers have discovered what is known as a "bargain basement" for music try-outs—the grill room of the Taft Hotel.

To the average noonday patron it is one of New York's many dining places augmented by a dance orchestra. But to a certain few, the men scattered along several tables leading to the musicians' exit who sit patiently awaiting the first public sounds of their own compositions, the scene is no ordinary rendezvous for mid-day luncheon. Into the musical melting pot have gone the strains of an original "popular" song and will the results be pure Broadway gold?

No one knows, not even the writer of a new song, how hopeful its prospects may be—or may not be—until he can hear it played by an orchestra. Someone, it appeared, had to take over the job of providing this free service for the general welfare of Tin Pan Alley. Enoch Light, band leader and advocate of "sweet" rather than "swing" music unless the latter is in a modified form, took over the job.

"There seemed a need for it," Mr. Light told a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, while his musicians retired for a brief respite from the compositions of an umbrella man and a young man who has just become suspicious of a romantic experience simply because it makes him happy instead of poetically miserable. "We just sort of slipped into it."

While many amateurs are included among those who submit manuscripts, the group that comes to the Taft is not made up of the unknowns. On the contrary, some of the most famous song writers, including Irving Berlin and Cole Porter, have sat critically listening to their own works, making notes of parts to be changed and sometimes frank in their disappointment over certain effects.

Mr. Light is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, having upset a medical career for development of a musical talent that had shown forth in conducting school bands, first, at Ohio State University, then at the University of Pittsburgh, and finally at Johns Hopkins. He has played extensively in this country and abroad and in 1929 was guest conductor at the Salzburg Festival.

Expressing his views on swing music, Mr. Light said he believed it had a place, "but in modified form."

"We have found that people like to dance to a more subdued, a more refined version than formerly," he added.

World Affairs Notebook

Results of Lima

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tangible actions taken at the Eighth Pan American Conference in Lima are crystallized in 110 instruments.

First in scope is the Declaration of Lima on continental solidarity. By it the 21 American nations affirm their unanimous intention to collaborate in the maintenance of agreed principles. These principles as stated range the Americas on the liberal and democratic side of the current world ideological struggle.

No armed alliance, as such, is contained in the Declaration of Lima. But the nations commit themselves to maintain American principles and "to defend them against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them."

Consultation among Foreign Ministers is the means for deciding on defensive measures to be taken. A new departure is the provision for periodic consultation "when deemed desirable."

Cultural and economic penetration by forces inimical to American principles is brought, for the first time, under specific attack. A second instrument, entitled Declaration on Perfecting the Methods of Consultation, names cultural and economic aggression as well as military aggression.

In a broad sense, these two instruments continentalize the Monroe Doctrine. Non-American aggression in any form is proscribed by all the nations. Hitherto, it was proscribed only by the United States.

Eight "American Principles" of humanitarianism and liberal economics were reaffirmed.

Inter-American relations, as distinguished from American attitudes toward world forces of aggression, formed the bulk of Lima's final grist. Scores of resolutions dealt with means for promotion of artistic, educational, and other cultural exchanges. The Pan American Highway, inter-American aviation, radio, and interchange of maritime information are among many going concerns that received an impetus.

Many projects bearing on codification of international law were adopted or put over for more study.

On the negative side, Lima rejected a proposed American League of Nations and an Inter-American Court.

A Monday Feature

Manton Resigns From U. S. Court During Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas said today that he had been advised officially that Judge Martin T. Manton of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had resigned.

Mr. Sumners said he had received the word of Judge Manton's move from "plenty of places," but he declined to say publicly what they were.

A few minutes before talking with reporters, Mr. Sumners had conferred with Attorney General Frank Murphy and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson in the Supreme Court Chamber.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—A double-barreled investigation was underway today into the record of Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the wake of charges by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey that the high-ranking jurist had accepted more than $400,000 from litigants.

In a letter to Represntative Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. Dewey listed six loans totaling $439,481 which he said had been paid since 1932 to Judge Manton or corporations owned and controlled by him.

The money—most of it never repaid—was advanced by individuals or concerns acting for parties interested in matters handled by the Appeals Court, Mr. Dewey said.

Four of the six transactions, he added, involved litigants whose cases before the court later were won.

"If, upon the foregoing facts, the House of Representatives should assume jurisdiction of this matter," the District Attorney wrote, "I am prepared to present evidence before your committee in support thereof."

The Judicial Committee normally initiates impeachment proceedings against Federal Judges. If the House adopts its recommendation for an impeachment action, formal charges are sent to the Senate, which tries the case. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required to impeach.

An investigation by the Department of Justice into the affairs of Judge Manton was announced in Washington Saturday by Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Mexico Jails 4 For 'Insults' To Chief Executive

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Four leaders in Mexico's second largest political party were jailed Jan. 28 after sponsoring meetings at which the Administration of President Cardenas was attacked.

Wives and friends of the four, who were officials of the Mexican Constitutional Democratic Front, said the men were charged with "insulting the President," which is a violation of Mexican law.

Police confirmed the four were in custody, but declined further information.

Those detained were Former Gen. Francisco Coss, whose denunciation of a plan to bring members of the Spanish International Brigade to Mexico had brought a rebuke from President Cardenas; Former Col. Manan Brito; Leon Osorio, Former Federal Congressman who once was exiled by a previous Government, and Luis Del Toro, a writer.

Ramon Iturbé, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and head of the Party, denied the men had insulted President Cardenas.

"We declare we are acting within the law," Señor Iturbé said. "We only protested (at the meetings) against the coming of the International Brigade, which, we were informed later officially, will not come to Mexico."

The Mexican Constitutional Democratic Front, formed about eight months ago, declares itself to be anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist. The Mexican Revolutionary Party, of which President Cardenas is a leader, is the dominant political organization in the country.

Trotsky Denies Charge

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian revolutionary leader, denied charges Jan. 28 that he had instigated Mexico's land and oil property expropriation policies.

Mr. Trotsky's statement was in answer to a charge by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolin in Washington Jan. 27 that a leader in the Russian revolution, now a resident of Mexico, had caused the seizures. Senator Reynolds did not mention Mr. Trotsky by name.

Arizona Provides Precollege Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—As a means of enabling institutions of higher learning to accept only those candidates for admission who are most likely to profit from further education, every high school senior in Arizona is hereafter to be given a special aptitude test.

The American Psychological Examination, published by the American Council of Education, will be used. For this term the examination will be given in the week beginning March 27; hereafter it will come the first school week in October.

Each high school principal is to score his seniors, then send the examination papers and all other material to the State Department of Education. From there a complete list of results will be forwarded to the University of Arizona, the teachers colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff, the junior colleges at Phoenix and Thatcher.

An official statement by the administrators explains:

"It is believed that a single statewide test, uniform for all the high schools and centrally administered, would prove invaluable. . . . It would give the institutions of higher education aptitude estimates of each candidate for admission, enabling them to extend their facilities more effectively to those most capable of profiting from them. More important still, it will give tremendous impetus to guidance work in high school. . . ."

Soviet Sets Objectives In New 'Five Year Plan'

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—The program of the third Five-Year Plan, carrying the Soviet Union into a "gradual transition from Socialism to Communism," was published today by the Communist Party organ Pravda.

The program will be outlined by Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, before the Congress of the Communist Party March 10.

Outstanding was continued emphasis on heavy industry and defense manufacturing and scheduled increases in the production of consumer goods. The plan was started last year.

New Development

"In the third five-year plan," Mr. Molotoff wrote, "the U. S. S. R. entered a new stage of development, the stage of completion of the construction of a classless socialist society and the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. . . .

"The U. S. S. R. is transformed into an economically independent country which provides its economy and defense with all necessary technical equipment.

"In the rate of its development the industry of the U. S. S. R. holds first place in the world. Insufficiency in the volume of industrial output in the U. S. S. R. in comparison with the most advanced technically and economically of the capitalist countries must be completely eliminated in order to secure the final victory for Communism in its historic competition with capitalism.

Goal Is Established

"Now we can and must squarely set ourselves in practice and accomplish the main economic task of the U. S. S. R.—to overtake and surpass in the economic sphere the most developed capitalist countries of Europe and the United States. . . ."

The outline noted at the outset that under the second Five-Year Plan "all exploiting classes were finally eliminated, all factors giving birth to exploitation of man by man and division of society into exploiters and exploited was completely eliminated.

"The most difficult task of the socialist revolution was accomplished—collectivization of agriculture" and Socialism, "the first stage of Communism," was "in the main built up."

Consumption Increased

Mr. Molotoff said the consumption of goods was to be increased from one and one-half to two times "and therefore it is necessary to increase the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs to make possible a corresponding increase in real wages."

The cultural and technical level of workers must be increased to that of engineers, he declared. The plan called for an 88 per cent average increase for all industry by 1942.

In the program the following increases were set forth as Soviet goals, with the level of 1937 production represented as 100:

Heavy industry, 203; consumer goods, 169; machine building, 225; locomotives, 132; railway cars, 153; automobiles, 200; electro-energy, 206; coal, 181; petroleum, 177; pig iron, 152; steel, 156; chemicals, 227; cement, 183; timber, 180; paper, 156; cotton goods, 142; woolen goods, 167; leather shoes, 143; sugar, 144; and canned foods, 208.

There will be more attention to the development of local industries, Molotoff said, and less emphasis on gigantic projects.

Speculators in Russia

MOSCOW (AP)—After 21 years of struggle to exterminate the instinct of private gain, Soviet Russia's police still are busy rounding up gangs of incorrigible speculators who buy cheap and sell dear.

In Moscow, the "speculator" is so frequently encountered that he is part of every-day conversation, such as: "Yes, there are galoshes to be had now, 29 rubles; or 50 rubles from a speculator."

This means that the price of a pair of galoshes in the State-owned store is 29 rubles, but the bootlegger of galoshes will save you the trouble of standing in line for them if you are willing to pay 50 rubles.

Prison terms await such bootleggers of commodities, but so many people are willing to pay extra for something they can have without waiting that the speculators continue to take a chance.

Sometimes the speculator is a lone wolf, but more often he is part of an organization. In Alma Ata, capital of the Kazak Republic, a gang of 36 speculators was jailed. This outfit did a brisk business in felt shoes, buying them at the Government stores for 28 rubles and re-selling them for 80. Some members of the organization acted as scouts to locate shops where goods could be had that day. Once the scout had spotted the goods, other members of the gang would visit the place, standing in line and buying all the merchandise before the public had a chance.

In the Crimea speculators have been so active lately that police issued an appeal for public co-operation in arresting them. In the rooms of one gang uncovered recently at Minsk, police found some 3,000 yards of cloth, 257 pairs of shoes, and 249 pairs of stockings.

Prison for Loafers

MOSCOW (AP)—Nine executives of the automobile, dairy and sugar industries were sentenced Jan. 29 to prison terms ranging from three to eight months for leniency toward lazy workers.

They were caught in the campaign launched by the Soviet Russian Government recently for stricter working conditions.

A number of executives from other industries already have been convicted for tolerating lax discipline among workers.

Meanwhile, jolted by the Government's campaign against labor slackers, many workers with a poor record for punctuality became concerned by a shortage of alarm clocks.

A decree calling for dismissal of workers who arrive 20 minutes late caused a sudden boom in the demand for cheap clocks with a big noise capacity. A Moscow newspaper, however, said it was almost impossible to find alarm clocks at any price.

The shortage, the paper said, resulted when Moscow Watch Factory No. 2 ran behind its alarm clock schedule. During 1938 it was 143,000 units behind and during the first 25 days of 1939 it produced only 26,000 alarm clocks instead of the 45,000 it had planned.

What makes this doubly embarrassing for late sleepers is that Moscow Watch Factory No. 2 is the only factory in the Soviet Union which produces alarm clocks.

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U. S. Called Upon To Prove Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Democracy must justify itself in the United States as the chief hope of the world, declared Dr. Hubert Phillips, Dean of Liberal Arts of the Frseno State College, in a talk on "A World in Turmoil" at a recent public meeting in the Horace Mann School here.

He said: "We must make democracy function more efficiently, and that means we must have better men in public office, and higher concepts on the part of those in public office of their duties. That's the job that must be done, and to do it means that the American people must become economically and socially literate."

Dr. Phillips asserted the greatest contribution to economic thinking in the world right now is a full realization of the changed position of the United States as a result of the World War from a debtor to a creditor nation. He said we cannot raise tariff barriers to exclude products from other countries, then object because other countries do not pay their debts to us. They can pay in only one way, and that is by sending goods to the United States, Dr. Phillips said.

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Full Bench of United States Supreme Court Sits for the First Time in Months

By a Staff Artist

Stanley F. Reed — Owen J. Roberts — Pierce Butler — James L. McReynolds — Charles E. Hughes — Louis D. Brandeis — Harlan F. Stone — Hugo L. Black — Felix Frankfurter

Frankfurter Takes His Seat As Supreme Court Freshman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Felix Frankfurter took his place in the "freshman" seat to the extreme left of the Chief Justice on the Supreme Court today, and once more emphasized the striking change that has occurred on the High Court since the start of the New Deal.

Though Mr. Justice Frankfurter was placed on the "left," there was nothing symbolic in the position. The new judge actually is representative of the orthodox liberal interpretation of the Constitution, and is probably less in favor of drastic legal changes than Mr. Justice Black, President Roosevelt's first appointee. Mr. Justice Frankfurter was early indorsed by the bar associations of the Nation, and except for geographical considerations, was probably the pre-eminent man for the position in the whole country. At least that seemed the consensus of academic and juridical opinion.

The Frankfurter appointment gave a new occasion to look over the whole changed face of the Supreme Court. There have been three Roosevelt appointees, but these do not begin to tell the deeper alteration in the court since 1933. The Supreme Court has in the past few years reversed itself in matters in which the Roosevelt appointees did not carry the majority vote. Scholars have pointed out the strong swing to broader construction in recent years and the willingness to validate extensions of Federal power, earlier debarred.

Symbolize Altered Attitude

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts, who have a sort of center-of-balance position, have on a number of occasions swung over in favor of laws which could hardly have been supported in the temper of the Court in the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover days. This altered attitude is a recognition of a new day and is one of the most important developments in recent history.

In his first term Mr. Roosevelt had no appointment to the High Court. This was almost unique in Court annals. Only a few Presidents who did not finish their four-year term have failed to make at least one Court appointment. The average is two. President Hoover named Messrs. Hughes and Cardozo; President Coolidge, Messrs. Stone and Roberts; President Harding named Messrs. Sutherland, Butler and Sanford. But Mr. Roosevelt had no vacancies to fill. There was newspaper talk of a "strike" among the Supreme Court membership, particularly as the average age of the Court rose to the highest in all history, and a series of anti-New Deal decisions preceded the White House drive to reorganize the tribunal. Mr. Roosevelt lost his effort to make this reorganization, but there is agreement that the mental climate of the Court altered vastly after the 1936 landslide. Since that time Mr. Roosevelt's replacements have all been on the "liberal" side, leaving Mr. Justices McReynolds and Butler as the so-called "conservative" group, which dominated the Court prior to 1933.

The Great Dissenters

In those days "Brandeis-Holmes dissenting" was a household word describing the ineffectual protest of the Liberal dissidents. Today it is the "McReynolds-Butler dissents" on the other side which mark the revolution in judicial thinking.

There is no hard and fast definition of "Conservative" and "Liberal" in appraising a Supreme Court justice, but it is popularly said at any rate that a Liberal supplanted a Conservative both when Mr. Justice Black took the Van Devanter place, and when Mr. Justice Reed took the Sutherland place. In succeeding Mr. Justice Cardozo Mr. Justice Frankfurter is a Liberal replacing a Liberal, with a very little difference of approach. Mr. Justice Cardozo was a scholar and a philosopher, immersed in books and in "pure" law, and his liberalism came largely in theory; the new Justice on the other hand, has had far wider practical dealing with mundane matters, and once served in a district attorney's office.

As the Court lines up now, Mr. Justice Black might be put almost in a class by himself as an advocate of fundamental changes in constitutional relationships; then come the regular Liberals—Messrs. Justices Brandeis, Stone, Reed and Frankfurter; then the middle-of-the-roaders, Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts; and lastly the Conservatives, Messrs. Justices McReynolds and Butler.

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Homeless Housed As New Temblors Add to Chile's Loss

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30 (AP)—In the face of several brief new and "very strong" earthquake shocks, an army of carpenters is building a mammoth wooden barracks to house the homeless of Chillan, destroyed by the quake of last week with an estimated 15,000 killed among the population of 40,000. The new tremors, late last night, lasted two minutes, but caused no fatalities. Some 20 persons were injured.

With the estimate of 25,000 to 30,000 fatalities throughout the quake aea 250 miles south of here increasing hourly upon first reports from smaller towns, the work of reconstruction is going ahead despite new temblors.

The carpenters in Chillan, as in other towns, were joined by troops and civilian workmen who kept at the task of removing the debris.

Supplies, food, and clothing are being distributed in the region as fast as they can be obtained from Santiago and cities of the North which were not damaged.

The army was in charge of the rehabilitation, and eight persons were reported to have been executed for looting and profiteering in Chillan.

Red Cross Asks Donations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Reports of conditions in the Chilean earthquake zone even worse than first indicated caused Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, to direct 3,700 chapters throughout the United States today to accept donations for relief.

Officials said the Red Cross here already had spent $20,000 to aid the victims of the catastrophe, of which $10,000 was sent in cash and the remainder in supplies and powdered milk.

They made it clear that Red Cross chapters would not be asked to solicit for the funds, but merely to accept whatever contributions might be volunteered.

Genius of Yeats Was Recognized By Nobel Award

MENTONE, France, Jan. 30 (AP)—William Butler Yeats, who passed on Saturday, was hailed by many as the greatest poet of his time in the English language. Among the many tributes to his genius was the Nobel prize for literature, awarded to him in 1923.

Coming originally from Sandymount, near Dublin, and the son of a distinguished Irish Artist, J. B. Yeats, he studied painting for a time. But at the age of 24 he published his first book of poems, "The Wanderings of Oisin," and from that time he concentrated on literature.

His poems, inspired largely by the legends, romance and folklore of Ireland, fall generally into three classes.

Some of his early work was elaborate. With the appearance of "Poems Written in Discouragement" in 1913 and "Responsibilities" a year later, he discarded elaboration. The third style—still more austere—was first seen in "The Wild Swans at Coole," published in 1917.

His first poetic play, "The Countess Kathleen," was published in 1892 and five years later he undertook to help form the Irish Literary Theater. It subsequently was established in the Abbey Theater in Dublin with Mr. Yeats as a director.

Mr. Yeats' first three plays in prose, "Kathleen ni Houlihan," "The Pot of Broth" and "The Hour Glass," were produced successfully.

His subsequent plays demanded great tragic acting. They included "Deirdre," in 1907, and later he wrote "The Player Queen," a fantasy in prose, and in the early 1920's came the unrealistic "Plays for Dancers" and "The Cat and the Moon."

He visited the United States in 1932 for the opening of "The Words Upon the Window Pane" in New York.

From 1922 to 1928 he served in the Free State Senate.

His work was leisurely and he considered five lines of verse a good day's task.

In 1917 he married Georgie Hyde Lees. They had two children.

Secret Honors

ST. LOUIS (AP)—William Butler Yeats, Irish poet and playwright who passed on Jan. 28 in France, secretly received in 1937 a special medal from the International Mark Twain Society, its Secretary disclosed Jan. 30.

Cyril Clemens, Secretary of the Twain Memorial group and distant cousin of the late American humorist, said it was engraved "The Modern Hesiod," referring to the ancient Greek pastoral poet. He said Yeats had asked that the presentation, "for literary merit," be kept secret until his death.

Three Leave Mexican Cabinet To Enter Race for Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The swift-flowing current of Mexican politics which broke the dam of presidential restraint in mid-December caused a rapid change in the Cardenas Cabinet and launched three candidates into the whirpool of presidential campaigning.

The fact that elections will not be held for a year and a half, in July of 1940, did not deter the three leading aspirants from renouncing their posts in the Government in order to prepare their campaigns. They are Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, former Minister of National Defense, Gen. Francisco Mugica, former Minister of Communications and Public Works, and Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia, former Commander of the First Military Zone, which includes the Federal District.

The resignation of government officials before announcing for elective office is required by the Constitution a year previous to the elections. That the present resignations occurred so early is indicative of the political restlessness now characterizing internal affairs.

The launching of the three presidential candidates clarifies, at least for a time, the confused political picture here. Each occupies a clearly defined position, of which that of Gen. Avila Camacho is at present the strongest.

He stands in the center, with conservative leanings, but has strongly identified himself with the Cardenas program. If elected it is expected that he would consolidate the movements begun by the present regime but would not carry them further to the left. His present backing is the Army, always a powerful factor in national affairs, the majority of the Senate, and many state governors. He is by far the most popular of the three men and is looked to by business interests as a welcome entry in the field.

Gen. Francisco Mugica stands far to the left, having been identified for many years as a leader in the radical movement here. He is pro-labor and is expected to receive the support of the Confederation of Mexican Labor and of the entire personnel of the Department of Public Education, including 40,000 schoolteachers, and of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. It is also reported that he will receive the backing of the Communist Party, of which he is alleged to be one of the organizers.

Gen. Sanchez Tapia is a militarist of the old school who represents the extremely conservative interests. His backing is now reported to be the "Old Revolutionaries" who have been organizing in recent months in opposition to the Cardenas regime and its policies.

The most important political group, which is the Administration's Party of the Mexican Revolution, will not be heard from until June, when its national convention is held. Customarily, the Party plays the dominant role in Mexican politics, naming the official candidate, who is almost automatically elected. The Party, however, has been in public disfavor recently and it depends upon the weight which President Cardenas may throw behind it, for its future strength.

The President has announced that the forthcoming elections will be uncontrolled, that "the people will select the next president, not the Senate nor the Chamber of Deputies." It remains to be seen if he will carry out this quixotic promise which would undoubtedly bring a new and more liberal force into Mexican politics.

President Cardenas' own plans have not yet been announced, but a recurrent report is that he will retire from the presidency to become head of the recently organized, and Cardenas sponsored, Civil Service Union. If such is the case, it will give him control of all government employees and through them and their right to strike, an important indirect influence over any administration.

Whatever the lines which will be finally drawn, and whoever the candidate eventually elected, it is apparent that Mexico is in for a turbulent year of internal friction and conflicting forces. A likely result of the coming conflict may be that the three men now in the field and their followings, may become so strongly divided that a "dark horse," unsuspected of political prestige, may come in the winner.

Five new Cabinet Ministers were promptly appointed by President Cardenas to fill vacancies. The Ministry of National Defense, the most important of the offices, will be filled by Gen. Jesus Agustin Castro, a veteran of the Madero revolution and recently Commander of the Chihuahua Military Zone.

The second most important office, that of Minister of Communications and Public Works, went to Melquiades Angulo, former sub-secretary of this Ministry. He was also head of the Railroad Department of the Ministry and is an engineer of extensive experience in building public works. Other posts went to loyal Cardenas supporters, including that of the head of the Federal District to Raul Castellanos, formerly private secretary to the President.

Mexico Makes Record Distribution of Land

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Jan. 30

The Mexican Government distributed more land to peasants in 1938 than in the previous 20 years, it was disclosed here.

During 1938 the Government distributed 37,195,492 acres and in the past 20 years only 20,337,102 acres.

Of All Things . . . !

Mountain Range Found

PRINCE GEORGE, B. C. (CP)—Pilot Russ Baker reported he sighted an unmappd chain of mountain peaks in Northern British Columbia Jan. 19 during a long charter flight into the Dease Lake area several hundred miles northwest of here.

Mr. Baker said the peaks, lying between Turnagain and Dease Rivers in the Cassiar range, "may be higher than the highest known mountains in the Province."

His story was confirmed by Inspector T. Van Dyke of the Provincial Game Department, who was flying with him.

In Vancouver, mountaineers said they have heard "occasional rumors" about a mystery range in Northern British Columbia, but said no climbing parties have explored the Dease Lake district.

Champion Pie Baker

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BELLVILLE, Kan.—When a prize is offered for the Kansas woman who has baked the largest number of pies, Mrs. Marie Bambauer will step forward.

In 32 years Mrs. Bambauer has made 93,440 pies as part of her duties in the restaurant business. She challenges the record of Mrs. Ida Lemon of North Platte, Neb.

Mrs. Bambauer says the community appetite has to be pretty low when she can get along with baking less than ten pies a day.

Decline of Cotton

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST CITY, N. C.—Lee Robbins of Bostic recently purchased a bale of cotton which was ginned 27 years ago. The bale, weighing 514 pounds, was at one time worth 44 cents a pound. The cotton was raised by the late J. Weldon Hardin and ginned by him Oct. 13, 1912, at the Andrews water-driven one-stand cotton gin.

After failing to sell the cotton when it was worth 44 cents a pound, Mr. Hardin held it. Last week with cotton around nine cents a pound, his son, J. P. Hardin sold it to Mr. Robbins. The bale is now on display at the Forest City Cotton Company's office.

Clerk's Holiday

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—Milton S. Falck, clerk in the County Treasurer's office, took his first two weeks' vacation in 23 years. After the first week he was back at the office—visiting.

Canadian Jews Vote German Goods Bar

TORONTO (CP)—The Canadian Jewish Congress meeting here Jan. 23 adopted a resolution to affirm its boycott on all German goods. A resolution asking extension of the boycott to include Italian goods was referred back to the Actions Committee. Motions passed asked the Dominion Government to extend laws covering markings of imported articles so they might be easily identified.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30 (AP)—Five hundred Jewish refugees arrived here yesterday aboard two ships from Germany, swelling the total in the city to more than 2,000.

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Study of Aviation Is Called Vital To School Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The combination of glamour and practical engineering which junior aviation study presents to the schools makes this activity a vital part of every school program today, declared Ralph H. Waterhouse, Superintendent of Schools, to a large group of aviation leaders and model plane builders here.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the Edith Van Orman chapter of the National Aeronautic Association—at which boys from the Akron area were presented with trophies and certificates of merit for their year's work in model plane building.

"I believe," Mr. Waterhouse said, "that model airplane construction has such significant advantages as the following:

"First. Model plane construction requires the practical use of many school subjects, such as science, mathematics and drawing. The marginal subjects are industrial practices, navigation, aerodynamics and meteorology.

"Second. The gang spirit among boys is only the expression of a natural impulse and should not be deplored. It should be recognized and utilized as a means of constructive benefit for youth. For instance, it is a very healthful experience for boys in these model plane building clubs we have in the schools—we now have 29 in Akron—to learn to work together, to undertake the contest and competition in a spirit of helpfulness and eagerness for the best man to win. Also to experience defeat with the chin up, and furthermore to learn the art of exchanging constructive ideas. Thus it is possible to capitalize on the gang impulse in a powerfully constructive way.

"Third. The objective for the public schools is the development of the potential abilities of our youth. The model airplane project very naturally makes its appeal to only a limited number of boys—those who have a potential capacity for highly developed craftsmanship. It is an activity that does not appeal to a boy with awkward co-ordinations.

"Any school official who is seeking ways and means of a comprehensive school program will readily see the unique opportunities that this activity offers to many boys. The novelty of aviation, and the romance of air transportation, coupled with some innate desire to take part in this fascinating venture into the skies, make the model airplane project one of the most realistic motivations for noble living.

"Fourth. It is a traditional fallacy of educational practice to attempt to motivate education for youth by means of adult problems and situations. The learning possibilities in activities that are interesting to children are unlimited.

"They possess the added advantage of being real and not fantastic. The best preparation for adulthood is well ordered, natural childhood. The childhood whose interests are normal is very certain to be a good citizen. Junior aviation is a normal activity."

Washington Papers Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—American Newspapers, Inc., announced Jan. 27 the sale of the Washington Herald and Washington Times, morning and evening papers, respectively, to Mrs. Eleanor Patterson of Washington. Mrs. Patterson leased the papers in August, 1937, with an option to buy.

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U. S. Takes to Hand Weaving; Looms of 1776 Outnumbered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Revival of hand weaving in recent years has made such strides that the number of hand looms in the country today is greater than it was at the time of the American Revolution, when all fabrics were thus woven, according to Mrs. Mary Meigs Atwater of Basin, Mont., head of the Shuttlecraft Guild, an international organization.

Mrs. Atwater concluded a weaving institute at Witte Museum here recently the first such affair ever held in the Southwest. Four men were among the 40 persons enrolled at the institute, some of them from states as far distant as California. Several of those enrolled during the two weeks' course were themselves teachers of arts and handcrafts in various institutions.

In spite of the tendency of some to look upon hand weaving as a hobby, its comeback had been more as an occupation than a fad, insisted Mrs. Atwater. People with more time than means have found through hand weaving a way to have things they otherwise could not afford. But the time required to achieve something worth while as a weaver is not unreasonable, the institute conductor said, pointing out that whereas a month might be required to knit a dress, woolen material for such a garmet can be hand-woven in a day.

Cotton, linen, silk, and other yarns as well as wool are used by hand weavers. The problem of getting yarns cheaply enough and in large, plain hanks (for convenience as well as economy) has not been solved altogether, said the Montana woman, who is called "the dean of American hand weavers." She added: "We don't want yarns in a flossy ball like the knitter does."

"We still have to send to Scotland for our tweeds," Mrs. Atwater remarked.

Of the 25 looms used during the institute, some were homemade contraptions, but most of them were made by commercial builders, of which there are several in various parts of the country. Some weaving students brought their own looms with them, others were supplied by the commercial builders.

Various weaves were taught and demonstrated at the institute, some of them revivals of handcrafts practiced centuries ago. Card weaving was done in Egypt 4,000 years ago, the teacher asserted. Sweden is most advanced in modern hand weaving, said Mrs. Atwater. In that country the Government has employed skilled weavers to develop it. Mrs. Atwater herself plans a trip to Guatemala to study weaving there.

Several hand-woven articles from Guatemala were included in an exhibit of weaving displayed during the institute. There were examples of plain and fancy weaving from other parts of the world. Rugs and coverlets of many colors dominated the exhibit.

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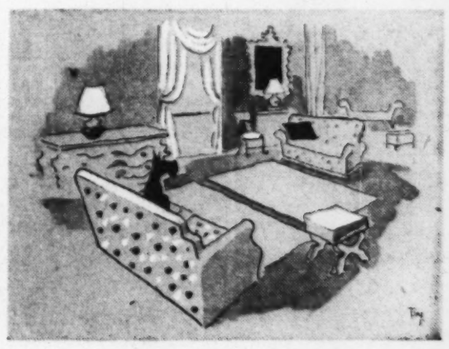
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Rival Presidents in Debate Seek Auto Union's Support

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit, Mich.: Two rival "presidents" of the United Automobile Workers' Union appeared on the same speaking platform on Sunday and matched accusations and claims in an effort to win rank and file support for their respective factions.

Homer Martin, who was impeached by an Executive Board that he had suspended, repeated charges of "irresponsibility" and "racketeering," while R. J. Thomas, named by the Executive Board as acting president, reiterated the board's allegation of "union wrecking" and "company unionism" against Martin.

The two spoke before Chrysler Local No. 7, a unit which has adopted a "middle-of-the-road" policy in the union's civil strife. Thomas is a former president of the Chrysler Local, but applause appeared to be about equally divided between the two men. No vote was taken.

Martin said he had been fighting for "strict observance of union contracts" and added that UAW members had engaged in "more than a thousand unauthorized strikes since the settlement with General Motors" in the spring of 1937.

"Some of the suspended officers have ordered men to close plants down in violation of contracts with the statement that 'we've got them on the run,'" Martin said, and emphasized that his fight with other officers and board members, "is not a matter of personalities" but a recognition that "no union yet that is not responsible has survived."

Thomas said the issue is "C. I. O. against company unionism." He said that he, too, believed in responsibility regarding union contracts, and cited one instance in which he had advised a representative of UAW Chrysler locals in Newcastle and Evansville, Ind., against an unauthorized strike because "public opinion would be against it."

"Martin came in and said he agreed that it would not be advisable because of public opinion but added 'but off the record it's O. K.'"

Thomas also charged that Martin was an intimate of Jay Lovestone, "the head of the C. P. O. (Communist Party Opposition) who left the regular Communist Party because he was too radical," and stated that he had attended one meeting between Martin and Lovestone in a Washington hotel.

Cleveland, Ohio: The C. I. O. Federation of Flat Glass Workers held today a new one-year contract with five independent window glass manufacturers, eliminating wage differentials in seven plants.

The contract, signed last night after 11 days of negotiations, covers employees of the American Window Glass Company of Pittsburgh, with plants in Belle Vernon, Arnold, and Jeanette, Pa.; the Rolland Glass Company and the Adamston Glass Company, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.; the Harding Glass Company, Fort Smith, Ark., and the Schoy Glass Company, Sistersville, W. Va.

Irving L. de Shelter of Columbus, Ohio, federation secretary, said the new pact would mean approximately $150,000 in wage increases.

He declined to announce plans for further union negotiations with the industry's "big two," the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Milwaukee, Wis.: The Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers' Union District Council announced tonight it had voted to recommend that its affiliated unions participate in the international convention called for March 20 at Cleveland by R. J. Thomas, new U. A. W. president.

Spokesmen attending the two-day deliberations here said the Council represents an estimated 40,000 members in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the northern part of Illinois.

Miami, Fla.: Problems of policy and strategy affecting Wagner Act amendments, relations with the rival CIO, and the revival of the United Textile Workers' Union, once expelled as a "rebel," confronted the American Federation of Labor Executive Council at the opening of its winter meeting today.

Council members who have not wrestled with the CIO-AFL split since the Federation's convention in Houston, Texas, last October are certain to get a chance to explore again the prospects for peace.

William Green, Federation President, indicated his report would show the CIO is now "more receptive" toward unity and peace suggestions, although he explained, in response to a question, that he had received no definite direct overtures.

Atlanta, Ga.: American Federation of Labor leaders of six Southern States completed organization here today of a Southern Cotton Textile Federation.

George L. Googe, southern representative of the A. F. of L., described the move as the first step in a proposed 10-year program of completely organizing southern textile workers under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Googe announced the A. F. of L. planned to organize a similar group, to be known as the Eastern Cotton Textile Federation in New England next month. The executive committee of the two groups then would form a National Cotton Textile Federation which would be an autonomous unit of the United Textile Workers of America.

Official U. S. Aid For Refugees Asked

PARIS, Jan 30 (AP)—The French conference for aid of the civilian population of Republican Spain has appealed to President Roosevelt for official aid from the United States for Spanish refugees.

The conference cabled the President:

"The National French Conference, grouping representatives of organizations of all beliefs and meeting to confer on urgent aid for the population of Republican Spain, begs the President of the great American Republic to bring the support of official, humanitarian aid to millions of human beings suffering from bombardment, hunger, and cold in Republican Spain."

British Palace 'Bombed'

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Three Royal Air Force planes, their machine guns spitting dummy bullets and their bomb racks loosing tons of imaginary explosive, "destroyed" Sandringham House today before the eyes of the Royal Family.

More than 200 members of the staff and workers on the royal estate donned gas masks for the one-hour mock raid and dashed for concrete dugouts when it came.

A fire brigade fought make-believe mustard gas while the "attackers" wheeled and dived overhead.

King George, Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother Mary and the two Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, stood on the lawn and watched. None of the Royal Family wore gas masks or participated in the drill.

The King said he was "well pleased" with the demonstration.

Newspaper Trust Ends

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—A 20-year-trust under which the Oregonian, largest and oldest of the Northwest's daily newspapers, has been conducted, expired Jan. 28, and the newspaper reverted to control of the heirs of the two famous owners, Editor Harvey W. Scott and Publisher Henry L. Pittock.

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Art Museum Serves the Public

Houston Contributes Museum of Fine Arts to Southwest

"Erected by the People and for the Use of the People," as its dedicatory inscription reads, the Museum goes far beyond its initial purpose of placing good prints of famous pictures in the public schools. Its program of winter activities for the people of Houston and the Southwest includes varied exhibits, gallery talks, lectures, and art classes.

Peace Signs Scattering War Clouds?

Chamberlain calls upon 'others' to contribute to peace—Resistance to force promised.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on Jan. 28 on "others" to contribute to the world's peace in what was regarded as an invitation for Reichsführer Hitler to help the appeasement cause.

He stressed Britain's growing strength for defense in a speech before a home town audience of businessmen and told of international misgivings over the future.

He likened his stand to that of President Roosevelt in a declaration of inevitable resistance to efforts to rule by force.

"We have so often defined our attitude that there can be no misunderstanding about it and I feel that it is time now that others should make their contribution to a result which would overflow with benefits to all," the Prime Minister declared.

"Today the air is full of rumors and suspicions which ought not to be allowed to persist."

Roosevelt's Stand Cited

"For peace," he said, "could only be endangered by such a challenge as was envisaged by the President of the United States in his New Year message, namely, a demand to dominate the world by force.

"That would be a demand which, as the President indicated and I myself have already declared, the democracies must inevitably resist.

"But I cannot believe that any such challenge is intended, for the consequences of war for the peoples on either side would be so grave that no government which has their interests at heart would lightly embark upon them.

"Moreover, I remain convinced that there are no differences, however serious, that cannot be solved without recourse to war by consultation and negotiation as was laid down in the declaration signed by Herr Hitler and myself at Munich.

"Let us then continue to pursue the path of peace and conciliation, but until we can agree on a general limitation of arms let us continue to make this country strong. Then, conscious of our strength, avoiding needless alarms equally with careless indifference, let us go forward to meet the future with the calm courage which enabled our ancestors to win through their troubles a century and a quarter ago."

Earlier in his address Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that the French, German, Italian, and British people wished to live on terms of friendship and understanding with each other and settle their differences, if they have any, by discussion and not by force. He added, however:

"I do not exclude the possibility that these feelings of the peoples may not always be shared by their Governments and I recognize that it is with Governments and not peoples that we have to deal. Nevertheless, let us cultivate the friendship of the peoples and that can be done by individuals and by traders as well as by more official representatives.

"Let us make it clear to them that we do not regard them as potential foes, but rather as human beings like ourselves with whom we are always prepared to talk on terms of equality, with an open mind to hear their point of view and to satisfy so far as we can any reasonable aspirations that they cherish and which do not conflict with the general rights of others to liberty and justice."

Mr. Chamberlain's address, before the Birmingham Jeweler's Association, looked ahead to a critical week which may show plainly whether the world is moving toward war or peace.

It was relayed through five British Broadcasting Corporation lines covering the United Kingdom, and six short-wave transmitters reaching all parts of the world. A condensed version was broadcast in German in a special program directed to Central Europe.

Duce's Aid Appreciated

The address was the first he had made since his Jan. 11-14 mission to Rome in which he and Premier Mussolini acquainted each other with their views on post-Munich problems.

He paid tribute to Premier Mussolini's aid in bringing peace out of the September war scare, said that without his co-operation "I do not believe peace could have been saved," and answered critics of his Rome journey by declaring:

"We did not go to Rome to make bargains but to get to know Italian statesmen better, to ascertain by personal discussion what was their point of view and to make sure that they understood ourselves. . . . We accomplished that. . . ."

Mr. Chamberlain took up point by point Britain's rearmament program and described the progress made by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, which he said was more rapid every day.

He explained that in the year ending March 31, Britain will have added 60 new ships to the navy. The Royal Air Force, he said, "is going ahead at an equally remarkable rate."

Last September, he said, "Everyone knows" that "certain deficiencies were discussed" in anti-aircraft defenses. Now, he added, the position has been improved "not only as regards the increase of guns and accessories, but also in the organization for directing and manning them."

The Premier referred to his recent appeal for recruits for voluntary civilian defense and explained that what was wanted was men and women who would aid as air-raid wardens, fire fighters, and first aid and rescue workers.

Defense Co-ordinator Ready to Take Post

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 30

There will be no delay in Lord Chatfield's assumption of his new Cabinet post of Minister for Co-ordination of Defense.

The Admiral of the Fleet, who replaced Sir Thomas Inskip in the defense office last week, is at present in India. He is expected to reach London by air within a week.

German visit to Poland fails to lead Warsaw closer to axis—Italy in cautious mood.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 30—A slightly more hopeful view of the world situation was taken here today as the result of a number of developments.

The fact that Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, did not succeed in bringing Poland closer to the Rome-Berlin axis in his recent trip to Warsaw is regarded in democratic capitals as of no small importance.

Moreover, some significance is attached to the fact that Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, canceled his plan to go to Berlin to listen to Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the Reichstag today.

And a third fact is that of the growing strength of Great Britain's armaments as disclosed by Prime Minister Chamberlain in his speech at Birmingham over the week end.

France Wins a Point

Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Warsaw had been expected to result in a cordial reaffirmation of the Polish German treaty of friendship. Indeed obcservers close to official Polish circles had confidently predicted that the pact, which still has five years to run, would be extended now for a further five-year term.

Paris, however, took the wind out of Herr Ribbentrop's sails when Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet announced last week that France intended to abide by the Franco-Polish alliance. There is reason to believe that Mr. Bonnet's words had received prior approval at Warshaw.

Herr von Ribbentrop himself did not make things any better by going about Warsaw in uniform. Polish Ministers except Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish Army, were in civilian dress and the Poles didn't like the stress Herr von Ribbentrop's garb laid on the military characteristics of German diplomacy.

In the subject of Count Ciano's nonappearance for the Reichstag speech there is considerable mystery. First he was understood to be going to Berlin especially to hear Herr Hitler speak. Then it was reported that he wasn't. Now it is definitely announced that he will not be there. It is not stated why. Some people hope—though there is no ostensible ground for doing so—that Count Ciano's absence is not unrelated to Mr. Chamberlain's Rome visit.

Cessions to Italy Seen

Regarding Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech the stress which was laid on the solidarity of Democracies, including the United States, is a point noted by observers here. The Prime Minister's declaration that if there were a demand to dominate the world by force it would be resisted, was reminiscent of his radio broadcast just before Munich which used almost the same terms.

At the same time observers think they detect a definite stiffening of the tone in his words Saturday as compared with any previous declaration.

Certain French circles, however, reading Mr. Chamberlain's Saturday speech in conjunction with M. Bonnet's remarks Sunday, incline to the view that the French and British statesmen are contemplating cessions to Italy.

M. Bonnet as well as Mr. Chamberlain studiously avoided any reference to Spain. This is interpreted as a sign not of lack of interest but of a desire not to say anything displeasing to Premier Mussolini.

Peace Under Strong Arms

As the Daily Herald, Opposition Labor Organ, points out today Mr. Chamberlain concentrated on aspects of the international situation which are common to the people of all parties. He stressed the blessings of peace and dwelt on the growing strength of British armaments. What he said about peace was clearly meant to make ordinary German citizens pause and reflect. Some critics, however, ask themselves whether the effect may not be to strengthen the conviction in high German and Italian circles that there is no concession the democracies will find too great if thereby they can maintain peace.

Regarding armaments Mr. Chamberlain claimed: "Deficiencies which were apparent last September have been largely removed." The tonnage increase of Navy represents nearly eight per cent of previous total tonnage, he said. It is pointed out, however, in this connection that Britain is already far ahead of all potential rivals in this sphere.

Regarding aircraft the Prime Minister disclosed that the output had been doubled in the past few months.

Franco Faces Hardest Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Although the Spanish War appears drawing to a close, now that Barcelona has fallen, it still may be a very costly matter to capture Madrid, where the Loyalist Government is entrenched.

Without its capture, diplomatic circles here say, General Franco cannot claim victory.

Military observers acquainted with Madrid's defenses long have contended that the city could only be taken at enormous sacrifice, unless the Insurgent armies, by encircling it, bring the starving city to its knees.

The Government defenses and trench systems stretching in a 30-mile semicircle around the city are the only ones in Spain comparable with the elaborate trench system in France during the World War.

General Franco was checked in his frontal attack upon Madrid in November, 1936, with heavy losses. Madrid's defense system since has been reconstructed.

The trenches actually run through the city proper for more than a mile at a point where the enemy lines dip deep into the University City campus and touch the residential section on the western edge of the city.

Here the lines are only a few yards apart. Back of the Government's front lines, however, stretch secondary and communicating trenches for several hundred yards, all scientifically built, electrically wired, and some even connected with Madrid's sewage and water systems. The whole is regularly manned with from 100,000 to 150,000 troops.

Observers therefore believe that instead of a frontal attack General Franco will try other measures for a quick end of the war. One may be an attempt to surround the city.

A "pinchers" movement of this kind might eventually cut off beleaguered Madrid from all outside communications.

Another possibility is that General Franco may attempt to cut Madrid's water supplies in the nearby Guadarrama Mountains. The only escape from Madrid would be across bomb-menaced seas either to Africa or France, both journeys of several hundred miles, or by the few airplanes the Government has left.

It is believed here, however, that Madrid could stand no long siege because of its scant reserves. The city is completely cut off by railroad from the Mediterranean Coast, and everything reaching it must come in by truck or mulecart. The city has been on starvation rations for nearly two years, with general powers of resistance greatly weakened.

At present, Madrid is undergoing great suffering. Even electricity for heat has been banned, and Madrid has seen no coal, wood or gas for that purpose since soon after the War began.

Despite its suffering the city's business has gone on, although no food has been sold on the free market there since the city entered its present state of semi-siege.

India in Industrial Revolution

British report on Empire trade reveals growth of Indian industries under partial independence.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The movement toward economic self-sufficiency in India has recently assumed the proportions of an industrial revolution.

This development has followed upon the changeover from paternal rule to representative government that the British Government has recently brought into partial effect in that sub-continent.

Authoritative particulars of it are contained in a comprehensive official report now issued here on "Conditions and Prospects of United Kingdom Trade in India," by Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, Department of Overseas Trade.

The facts brought to light in the report have caused little short of consternation in Lancashire and other British manufacturing areas, which have hitherto been in large measure dependent upon India as a market for their goods. From being Britain's best customer India has already gone down to third place, standing now in this respect below both South Africa and Australia.

What is taking place is the outcome of intense nationalism in the newly elected Indian governmental bodies. This nationalism takes the form of high protection for Indian produced articles of every kind. The protection is not confined to tariffs. One of the first actions of the now autonomous provincial government has been to stipulate that all purchases by officers under their control should be made in India if practicable.

Home Industries Pushed

"No record," Sir Thomas says, "of the amount of preference granted is ever published, but the overseas supplier is aware that the Indian stores department is charged with the duty of stimulating Indian industries, and feels that the scales are heavily weighted against him.

"Moreover he is constantly being urged by the officials of the departments concerned to erect works in India, if he wishes to retain his position as a contractor to the Government, a form of pressure which is difficult to withstand even in cases where it is patently uneconomical to erect small-scale branch works in the country."

The movement affects private as well as official dealings and it extends to all branches of business. Sir Thomas traces in detail depressing effects it has had upon a number of Britain's industries which have now, he says, to face "the contraction of the Indian market as an outlet for overseas manufactured goods on account of the rapidly mounting domestic production."

Big Increase in Production

The case of the cotton trade is typical. "Last year," Sir Thomas says, "when the textile industries of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Continent (of Europe) were only working at a fraction of their capacity and in many cases, were operating without profit and barely earning adequate depreciation allowances, the Indian mills increased their production of cloth by more than 500,000,000 yards to the record figure of 4,084,000,000 yards. Double-shift working was resorted to in order to cope with the flow of orders and profits were the highest for a decade."

Sir Thomas dwells upon complications that must result from this state of things in the matter of depriving the Government of India of tariff revenue upon which it now depends for 60 per cent of its income. He also points to adverse effects upon India's exports of primary products with consequent difficulties where its balance of trade is concerned.

He does not touch upon the effects on the now gravely low standard of living of India's 350,000,000 people. But these are also enormous, though it may not yet be clear on which side the balance of advantage and disadvantage lies.

Living Costs Raised

The disadvantages are portentous. They include the rendering dearer of the whole of the clothes of the people, also of most of the oil they burn and of much of the salt they eat. There is also likely to be lowering of the prices they are able to obtain for rice, oilseeds, fiber, tea, and other produce they raise, a very serious matter since 70 per cent of the population is dependent upon agriculture.

But the other side of the account is also important. The very fact that so large a proportion of the population is dependent upon agriculture, has meant their buying many articles which many persons think they could quite well make for themselves.

A fact pointed to in this connection is the comparative prosperity already attained by hundreds of thousands of Indian workers in Bombay cotton mills, Calcutta jute mills, Nagpur coal mines, Assam tea gardens, and United Provinces sugar factories, activities that have all sprung up under British rule. Here is a source of wealth to the masses which Indian authorities are agreed is capable of very considerable expansion.

Gandhi's Candidate Loses Party Test

By the Associated Press

Bombay, India, Jan. 30

Subhas Chandra Bose, Leftist leader, was re-elected President of the Congress Party yesterday, unexpectedly defeating Pattabi Sitaramayya, who had been supported by Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Congress Party high command.

As a result of the vote, it was expected the party would exert stronger opposition than heretofore to the All-Indian federation project to unite the democratically - governed Provinces and those governed by the Princes under one representative government.

Nationalism takes form of high tariff rates on imports — Buying in India mounts.

Debt Bondage Lifted

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Bombay Presidency, a Province of India, on Jan. 27 freed 40,000 native serfs from centuries-old bondage to landowners.

Their subjection was part of a system whereby serfs or "Halpatis" borrowed money to get married and repaid landowners at rates so small they never could hope to clear their debts in a lifetime.

The India National Congress Party leaders, Mohandas K. Ghandi and Vallabhi Patel, have been agitating for abolition of the system.

Fascist Lauds Chamberlain

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, today praised British Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of appeasement, holding it up in contrast to what he called French intransigeance and President Roosevelt's "drum-beating, alarmist policy."

Gayda who often has access to Premier Mussolini's own views before writing his editorials, declared President Roosevelt's "intemperance" was contrary to the spirit of Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, England, last night and accused France of showing little tendency of following the Briton's plan of appeasement by negotiation in dealing with Italy's territorial demands.

Justifying Italy's aspirations in Africa and the Mediterranean, Signor Gayda, in the Voce d'Italia, said, "Dissension between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' is almost a permanent fact of human history."

"When has the selfishness of those with large possessions ever adjusted itelf to the need of those with insufficient possessions?

"There are between nations reasons for a class struggle more evident and more urgent than those acting within nations. It is singular that democracies are the last to understand and especially to justify this."

"Nobody in Italy," he said of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, "can think of discouraging the tendency of the British Prime Minister to seek a definite peace formula for Europe with good will and negotiation."

"Contrary to the spirit recommended in the Birmingham speech, is the drum-beating, alarmist policy which, to justify those great armaments on both sides of the ocean, seeks to pour on young nations still excluded from equality of rights and world position, perennial suspicion of aggressiveness and non-existent plans of world dominion which President Roosevelt sought to revive with customary intemperance in his unhappy New Year's message," Gayda wrote.

He intimated that Italians hoped Britain would be on their side in the territorial dispute with France.

"Italy has nothing more to ask of England," he said, "except an understanding of certain vital problems which do not concern her. And nothing, therefore, should henceforth divide Italy and England when she succeeds in preserving herself from the . . . pressure of other powers which oppose Italian and German rights, relying on so-called 'solidarity in any trial' with Great Britain."

France's refusal of any concessions to Italy even before negotiations, Gayda declared, was "the primary cause of that political tension which worries the British Minister and justifies in his eyes his policy of big armaments."

Mussolini was expected to add his voice to a week of significant speech-making in Europe when he reviews 20,000 Blackshirt troops Wednesday. They aready are in Rome to hear his tribute to their 1,473 dead and 5,455 wounded in Spain on the sixteenth anniversary of formation of the Fascist Militia.

Meanwhile the Fascist press unanimously reported promises of support from Nazi newspapers, particularly the statement in the Frankfurter Zeitung. This paper said Germany would always support Italian "rights" with the "same decision with which Mussolini unconditionally supported the just objectives of the Reich," last September.

The Turin Gazetta del Popolo asserted that in the Italian view this was no time for a four-power conference like Munich, to settle Spanish and Mediterranean problems. Such a conference as adumbrated by France, the paper suggested, was proposed in order to "clip Franco's victory."

"Nationalist Spain first must become settled and must feel sure of herself and her destiny and then it can be seen if and what conference needs to be called," the paper added.

France Curbing Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

planes brought the war to the border during the day.

Insurgents again bombed the outskirts of Figueras, where some of the Government ministries are located, but estimates on casualties and damage were lacking.

Advance Unopposed

There was no indication that Government armies were making a stand against General Francisco Franco's rapid strides north of Barcelona.

Latest border reports from the front, now only 50 miles south of the frontier, said the Insurgent advance was continuing virtually unopposed at a pace of from eight to ten miles a day.

Forces moving northeastward from Manresa, 30 miles northeast of Barcelona, captured dominating positions, the Insurgents reported. Troops operating along the highway beyond Granollers, 15 miles north of Barcelona, said they dominated the town of Llenars del Vallas, and other forces moving up the Mediterranean Coast advanced past Arenys de Mar.

[A Burgos dispatch quoted the Insurgent high command that three international brigades, apparently newly organized by the Government, offered some resistance along the Granollers-San Celoni road.]

Most Insurgent positions were said to be within 37 miles of Gerona, Capital of Gerona Province. The City is 52 air miles northeast of Barcelona and on a main highway to the French Frontier.

Barcelona Reorganizing

Great activity prevailed behind the lines as the Barcelona City Council under the newly appointed Mayor Miguel Mateu attempted to restore normal conditions.

The first act was to welcome officially the Insurgent troops. Then every municipal agency was ordered to work at full speed toward the return of normal conditions. Buses, streetcars, and subways began operating on almost-regular schedules.

The Mayor also ordered every available building be turned over to relief organizations for feeding tens of thousands of half-starved persons.

Private companies were ordered by the new Barcelona Government to pay their employees a month's wages in advance. A special commission was ordered to control credits for private industry. The Insurgent Government poured money into the former Government Capital to enable stores and banks to reopen. Full electric service was restored. Food trucks rolled into the City to help feed the needy among the 1,500,000 that remained after the Franco Government took over.

Vatican Stand Uncertain

By the Associated Press

Conflicting reports have been received regarding the attitude of the Pope toward the situation in Catalonia. While Paris dispatches say that circles close to the French Government reported that Pope Pius had sent an appeal to the Insurgent leader to adopt a policy of clemency in regard to refugees from Government Spain who may fall into his hands, a Vatican news service said that in the absence of reports of cruelty from Barcelona since the Insurgent capture, the Pope has not considered it necessary to make any appeal for clemency.

The Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, referring to the Spanish Insurgent capture of Barcelona as "dawn after a terrible night," reviewed the "barbaric criminal" treatment of the church under the Barcelona Government and said sufferings of priests there compared wiht those of early Christians.

India's Moslems Demand Place In Palestine Parley

BOMBAY, Jan. 30 (AP)—India's Moslems added new complications yesterday to Britain's worries over the strife-torn Holy Land by demanding representation at the forthcoming London Conference on Palestine.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, cabled the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, and Colonial Secretary Malcolm Macdonald a demand that Arab national demands in Palestine be granted.

He warned that failure of the London Conference would have "a most disastrous consequence throughout the Moslem world."

The Conference, called by Britain in an attempt to settle the Arab-Jewish feud in the Holy Land, is expected to start early next month.

Clipper Completes Superlative's Trio

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—America's largest commercial airliner flew over the world's costliest bridge Jan. 28 and alighted next to the largest island man ever made.

The 74-passenger Pan American Clipper dropped to the bay at Treasure Island, world's fair site near the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge, after a 564-mile flight from Astoria, Ore., where it was delivered formally to Pan American Jan. 27.

Capt. J. H. Tilton described that 4-hour and 17-minute flight as the "finest" he ever made.

The ship, weighing 42 tons and with a cruising speed of 150 miles over a radius of 6,500 miles, will go into Pan American's trans-Pacific service around March 15.

The silvered craft is first of six to cost Pan American $4,000,000. It is powered with four 1,500 horsepower engines.

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United Front of Democracies Supported in Toronto Speech

TORONTO (CP) — Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner at Ottawa, called recently for a "united front of democracies" militant and armed, to work for peace against the threats of the dictatorship countries.

He told the Toronto Board of Trade at its annual dinner that the totalitarian states were mobilized not only to capture markets and spread their trade but to advance their ideologies and shake faith in democracy. Sir Gerald said that "the world as we know it today has its back to the wall."

The first moment the totalitarian states realize that all the democracies are presenting a united front they will change their game, he said.

The High Commissioner declared that ever since 1914 there has been conjecture as to what might have happened if Sir Edward Grey had announced in advance that Great Britain would fight beside France. Similarly everyone now wonders what would have happened if Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had not gone to Godesberg and Munich.

"An Affectionate Symbol"

"Chamberlain knew enough to know he should go to see Hitler," Sir Gerald said, and he averted war. "This elder statesman still goes on traveling with his umbrella—he's trying to save us for ourselves." The umbrella was becoming "an affectionate symbol," and if war comes there will be a realization that Mr. Chamberlain did try hard that it should be avoided.

Sir Gerald admitted that "nobody has felt right" about Czechoslovakia, but claimed that Czechoslovakia's position was predicated on a League of Nations having a world membership.

One of Great Britain's mistakes was that "we disarmed before we talked." The Treaty of Versailles was not quite the treaty that should have been made and "known that some of its terms were not practicable we should have kept our arms." The result was that Britain's voice did not have the influence it might have had.

A second mistake was in giving notice that the United Kingdom would be armed by 1940, "and so we weren't ready in 1938, I supose, because we said we would be ready in 1940, and we like to keep our word."

Sir Gerald declared it is customary to say of the dictatorship countries that they are "too hopeless for words," that they have no reserves, are on the verge of bankruptcy, that they have no foreign exchange, and that they will fall by their own weight. Yet all this had been said years ago about Bolshevik Russia, and it had not fallen.

The totalitarian States, he said, are seeking trade and resources in Central and South America and in Central Europe. They are following up economic penetration by broadcasts and propaganda aimed at shaking the faith of these nations in democracy, he charged.

Must Get to Work

"Democracy, come off your perch and get to work. That's what democracy has got to do." It is up against a new kind of technique in international politics, as well as the new threat of aerial warfare, Sir Gerald said. It is burdened by the refugee problem.

But on democracy's credit side is the fact that it does not want war, that the democracies are still the most prosperous Nations, and, coming closer to home, the fact that Great Britain possesses the ability and natural resources to regain prosperity.

Some Nations speak of avoiding entangling alliances, but "could we not have entangling alliances for peace?" he asked. He regretted that up to the present democracies have "treated each other with elongated tongs, hardly touching each other" and urged that only a united front will make the totalitarian States understand what they are up against.

"An Austrian painter (Chancellor Hitler) is awakening us to a sense of our responsibilities," and "if we present a solid front then we may win out."

Resolutions Drafted to Aid Canada's Homeless Wanderers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A series of recommendations for dealing with Canada's homeless wanderers — nonresidents and migrants whose relief is not the concern of any city in the Dominion—has been drafted at a three-day conference of a special committee of the Canadian Welfare Council.

As the law now stands this class of indigents keep moving from point to point, dependent upon private charity. The committee recognized that it was the responsibility of society to assist nonresidents in a country where one third of the working population is employed in primary and seasonal industries demanding a mobile labor market. It supported the principle that no person who has established residence in any province or local area shall lose that residence until he has established residence elsewhere.

Two Alternatives

At the opening of the conference it was suggested by Arthur S. Hardy, the Chairman, that two alternatives existed. There could be complete and absolute departure from the long established principle of local responsibility. This would involve the assumption of responsibility by the Federal Government for the direct administration of unemployment relief, and inevitably in the long run of most, if not all, of the social services.

On the other hand, the principle of local responsibility could be retained and the problems of the interprovincial resident or migrant solved on the basis of agreements, regulations, and arbitration, entered into by all provinces on a uniform basis. Under such a plan, the Federal Government would act as an intermediary in the same way that this problem has been met intraprovincially between municipal units on the basis of uniform residence rules with the provincial Government acting as intermediary and arbiter.

Among the steps advocated by the committee were reciprocal agreements between provinces and the extension of municipal co-operation and that such agreements as between provinces should be required as a condition of Dominion grants-in-aid for unemployment and agricultural assistance.

The better planning of existing facilities for the care of nonresidents in individual communities and particularly in certain larger centers where nonresidents and migrants congregate in larger numbers was also recommended.

More diversified treatment of problems according to individual needs was found necessary as well as establishment of central bureaus in key centers across Canada for co-ordination of existing community facilities and developments plans for rehabilitation of the individual.

Periodic Census Urged

A periodic census of migrant men was recommended. Special rehabilitation and training for the youth out of work and for older and partially unemployable migrant men was favored. Establishment of a "farm hostel" plan similar to one which has been tried experimentally in Manitoba, and "farm chore" plans for older men incapable of ordinary employment, were suggested.

The committee commended the recent announcement of Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, that appropriations for the continuation of Dominion-provincial youth training projects would be available on a three-year basis, and recommended the establishment of advisory committees for these and other similar projects, with the inclusion of social service agencies, religious bodies, trade unions, agricultural groups, commercial and industrial organizations, youth organizations, and educational authorities.

National organizations represented at the conference included Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Central Committee of Service Clubs, Canadian Legion, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, National Councils of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., Canadian Penal Association, Canadian Association of Social Workers. Various church groups and charitable agencies from provinces and municipalities were also represented.

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113,000 College Students Get NYA Checks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—During the current academic year approximately 113,000 college and graduate students are receiving government checks, compared with about 100,000 last year.

The increase followed a larger appropriation for the whole National Youth Administration program made by Congress because of the decrease in jobs available for young people last spring and summer.

Each college or university applying for federal aid for its students is allowed to put 9.3 per cent of its total resident and graduate students between the ages of 16 and 24 on the NYA rolls.

While college students are permitted to receive an average of $15 a month and graduate students $30 a month, colleges have preferred to spread the money further and are giving undergraduates an average of $11.94 and graduates, $17.98.

NYA students are employed in such jobs as community service, clerical and office work, library, museum and laboratory assistance, special research, the conducting of forums, adult education classes and other civic activities, construction projects, maintenance of equipment, care of grounds and so forth. The employment in each instance is directly connected with the particular school or college.

Character and the ability to maintain a satisfactory scholastic record are taken into consideration as well as the element of need in selecting students to be aided. They are paid in government checks on the basis of time reports furnished by school officials.

All non-profit-making, tax-exempt educational institutions in operation in 1937 are eligible to participate in the NYA student aid program, but a number of institutions of high learning, including Williams, Harvard, Wellesley, and Smith do not participate, preferring to use private funds for scholarships.

Yale has 407 students enrolled on the NYA, receiving $27,000 a month. Vassar has 111 students getting $14,985 a month, and Bryn Mawr, 43 being paid $5,805.

Universities drawing highest allotments at the present time are California, $247,995 a month; New York University, $166,050; Minnesota, $148,095; Ohio State, $149,175; Illinois, $144,045; Michigan, $117,720; and Wisconsin, $118,530.

The NYA high school student aid program in which nearly 25,000 high schools participate, has also been expanded this year. Students participating in the high school program may not earn more than $6 each per month, to be used for carfare, clothes, lunches, and so forth.

In addition to the regular college allotment, a special fund of $100,000 was set aside this year for assistance of negro college and graduate students residing in those states where there are limited advanced educational institutions for Negroes. This special fund is enabling 539 Negro students to earn an average monthly wage of $20.60. The majority of Negro students are graduate students.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston: Ward Theater, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal: Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

Cuba

Havana: Church Edifice, Nineteenth and Twelfth, Alturas de Almendares, Marianao, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 23. In English. Spanish translation read at 9:30 p. m.

England

Durham

Sunderland: Kings Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.

Essex

Stratford (auspices First Church, Leytonstone): Municipal Baths Hall, Romford Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Second Church): Colston Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Lancashire

Cleveleys (Society, Thornton and Cleveleys): Odeon Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 12.
Manchester (Third Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Seymour Hall, Seymour Place, W. 1, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 18.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (First Church): Round Room, Mansion House, Dawson Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

United States

Arkansas

Texarkana: Arkansas Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

California

Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Canoga Park Community Church, Jordan and Wyandotte Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.
Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church: Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, corner Maplewood Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
San Francisco (Eleventh Church): Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post Streets, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 5.
Santa Monica: Criterion Theater, 1318 Third Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 7.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Ancon Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Cristobal: Church Building, Thirteenth Street and Bolivar Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.
Leesburg: Elementary School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 5.
Orlando: Church Edifice, Rosalind and Wall Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, Tenth and High Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Hampton: Baptist Church, Central Avenue East, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Kansas

Great Bend: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 5. Radiocast Station KVGB, 1370 kilocycles.
Kansas City (Second Church): Northwest Junior High School, Eighteenth Street and Haskell Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 5.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road at Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Grosse Pointe (auspices Sixth Church, Detroit): Grosse Pointe High School Auditorium, 11 Grosse Pointe Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Denfeld High School Auditorium, Forty-fourth Avenue West and Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

Missouri

Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 5.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 9.
Westwood: High School Auditorium, Third Avenue and Mill Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 5.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 5.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.

North Carolina

Fayetteville: Court House Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
High Point: Senior High School Auditorium, Jones Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.
Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland (auspices First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; and First Church, Lakewood): Music Hall, Public Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 8.
Toledo (First Church): De Vilbiss High School Auditorium, Upton Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Civic Center, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 5.
Fairfax: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

Oregon

Bend: Allen School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Salem: Senior High School, Fourteenth and D Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Temple Beth Israel, 3604 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.
Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 9.

South Carolina

Tryon (auspices Society, Spartanburg): Tryon High School Auditorium, North Trade Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Feb. 10. Radiocast Station KRIC, 1420 kilocycles.
Longview: Longview Junior High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6 and 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Feb. 5, 19, March 5, 19; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc.; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc., Feb. 5; March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Feb. 5, 12, 19, and 26, WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc.; also W8XK, 15.2mc., on Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc., on Feb. 5, 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc., on Feb. 26.
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada Leads in Nickel

Canada supplies approximately 90 per cent of the nickel used in the world today, practically all of it coming from the Sudbury region in Northern Ontario.

Drive for $10,000 To Restart Goudy

NEW YORK (AP)—Friends sought to help Frederic W. Goudy, regarded as the foremost living designer of type, who lost his masterpieces in a fire which destroyed his 150-year-old workshop Jan. 26.

A campaign to raise at least $10,000 for the modern Cellini was announced by a trade magazine calling upon the entire graphic arts industry to help.

For more than a decade Mr. Goudy worked in a converted water mill at Marlboro-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Once before fire had wiped out Mr. Goudy's efforts. That was 30 years ago when his small New York plant went up in flames. He was broke then. He started all over.

FSA Farmer Comes Out Ahead First Year

JASPER, Ala. (AP)—The first tenant farmer in the country to become a landowner under the Bankhead-Jones Act, designed as a remedy for the evils of sharecropping, made good on his first year's operation of the 180-acre tract he formerly rented. Wiley J. Langley has "made good," on the books of the Farm Security Administration, which handles Farm tenant funds.

With considerable fanfare, Mr. Langley was given a check for $3,800 on Feb. 12, 1938, when speakers hailed the step as the "beginning of a new epoch for the tenant farmer." Whether the FSA plan offers a permanent solution to the farm tenant problem, especially acute in Southern cotton regions, he is not prepared to say, but he has figures to show an improvement in his own status.

"It was pretty hard," he said, "but I made a go of it; and I'll do better this year."

Interest and retirement payment of the FSA loan, which will be paid off in 40 years, amounts to $164, as compared with the $150 rent paid in former years; but he has a six-room house, built principally by himself and his sons, and far better equipment than under his tenant status.

His Own House

The house was built by Mr. Langley and his sons from materials purchased with a part of the loan. Skilled labor for finishing brought its cost to $1300. His 180 acres are six miles from Jasper, home of Senator John H. Bankhead, who sponsored the Farm Tenant Act after studying the plight of sharecroppers throughout the nation.

FSA figures show that Mr. Langley produced an average of 495 pounds of lint cotton per acre on the 11 acres allotted him, and realized $548 from sale of the cotton and cottonseed. In addition, he harvested an estimated 720 bushels of corn, of which he expects to sell at least 100 bushels during the spring months, when corn prices in Alabama usually rise above 80 cents a bushel.

The first $164 payment has been made, and the next will not be due until fall, when a new cotton crop will have been ginned and sold.

Cash Income $800

His "net worth," as figured by the FSA, increased $602 in 1938, principally because of his increase in livestock and his increased store of foodstuffs on hand.

"We tried to raise everything we needed to eat," he said, "and that kept us from having to use much money for food."

His own figures, which check closely with FST estimates, give him a cash income of approximately $800 in 1939, to which must be added the value of foodstuffs produced on the farm, which include the family's requirements for meal, pork, garden vegetables, sorghum syrup, milk, butter, eggs, yams, potatoes and peas.

Mrs. Langley did her part toward keeping up, by canning 350 quarts of fruits and vegetables last summer, though much of the time she had to use outdoor fires, because the house was not completed.

Aid of Press Sought By Ohio's Governor

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker left his door open to the press Jan. 28, calling on newspapers to aid him in administering good government.

Proclaiming the press the "most potent force in molding public opinion," the Republican Governor told members of the Ohio Newspaper Association he felt they were as interested as he in good government.

"My philosophy of government is that there will be no secrets, no closed doors upon the truth," said Governor Bricker. "It is the right of the people to know what is going on."

THE DISAPPEARING COW

SURE, there's a trick to it! And we're going to let you in on it. Actually we don't make the cow disappear, but we *do* make the milk invisible from the time it arrives at our pasteurizing plants to the moment it's sealed in Borden bottles. You see, we don't want a single drop of Borden's milk to be exposed to the air at any time. And so, by the magic of a *continuous* line of steam-sterilized pipes, tanks, pasteurizers and bottling machines, every drop of Borden's milk is out of sight — and out of danger — until it is capped and sealed for your doorstep. A mighty important trick — and we do it every day. Which might explain why Borden's disappears so quickly when the bottles are finally opened in your home. Borden's Farm Products.

Ford

"The Quality Car In The Low Price Field"

is not just an advertising slogan. It grew out of the car itself and its service to owners. It is your guide to getting more for your money. Here are the reasons:

The Ford is "The Quality Car in the Low Price Field" because of its V-type 8-cylinder engine. Only Ford has found a way to make a car with a V-8 engine to sell at a low price.

The Ford is "The Quality Car in the Low Price Field" because it is built of exceptionally good materials. 63 different kinds of quality steel, many of them made in the Ford plant, are used in the building of Ford cars.

The Ford is "The Quality Car in the Low Price Field" because Ford pioneered fine craftsmanship in volume production, and insists upon rigid standards of precision manufacture. Ford owns and controls the manufacturing rights in North and South America for the famous Johansson gage blocks — world-wide accepted standards of measurement.

The final, distinguishing mark of "The Quality Car in the Low Price Field" is its modern design. Like the Lincoln-Zephyr and the Mercury, it has beauty of line and proportion which reflects the inner quality of the car.

We are not satisfied simply to build all the quality we can into our cars. We prove the fact that it's there. Probably no car is more thoroughly tested than the Ford.

For example, Ford alone has built a huge weather tunnel, where test cars must face the world's worst weather — endure sleet storms, sand storms, cloudbursts — in order that the Ford you buy may serve you well under every condition.

On three Ford "torture tracks," other test cars are literally driven to death over rocks, cobbles, concrete humps — then torn down to measure wear and to search for signs of strain.

No Ford car can leave the assembly line until its parts have passed 6350 separate gage inspections — many of them held to limits of one ten-thousandth of an inch.

We could save a lot of money by skimping on tests. But a car built without them wouldn't be a Ford car.

And we aim constantly to build a better car — a car that will give you more and more for your money. But you pay no more. Ford prices are still low — and even lower than they look, when you realize the desirable equipment they include.

Both construction and appearance prove that the Ford V-8 is "The Quality Car in the Low Price Field."

LOW FORD PRICES INCLUDE EQUIPMENT

Both the Ford V-8 and the De Luxe Ford V-8 come equipped with bumpers and bumper guards, spare tire, cigar lighter, twin horns, dual windshield wipers, and headlight beam indicator on instrument panel, at no extra charge. De Luxe cars also have an extra tail light and sun visor, de luxe steering wheel, glove compartment lock, clock, and rustless steel wheel bands, at no extra charge.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

FORD, MERCURY, LINCOLN-ZEPHYR AND LINCOLN MOTOR CARS

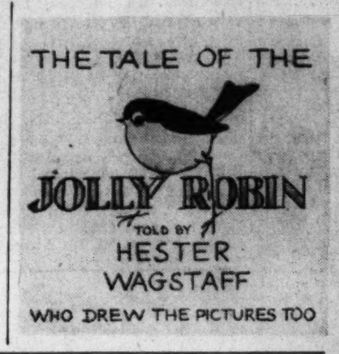
The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Linnets' Winter Basket

Five little birds on a window sill
snuggled deep in their little
brown coats,
with five little scarlet mufflers
drawn close about five little
throats.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC



The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Six

In the morning the rain had passed, and the sun shone again. Every flower in Miss Katie's garden was in a good humor. They all said how much better they felt after the long drink and the nice bath.

"I feel quite a different person," one of the Snapdragons said. He had once heard a lady say that, when she walked round the garden with Miss Katie and her big cat Henry. "I feel quite a different person after my holiday," she had said. And the Snapdragon liked the sound of it. So, when the time came, he said it too.

The big Sunflower was still thinking about it when Henry came out of Miss Katie's front gateway and walked across the road. He walked very slowly and he looked back once or twice to make sure that no one was watching him. Henry knew quite well that Miss Katie didn't want him to go on the road, and sometimes he wondered why. He forgot that the big Sunflower could see him, but even if he had remembered he wouldn't have minded, so he crossed the road quite calmly.

He even sat down in the very middle of it and began to wash behind one ear. He had been in such a hurry to get down to the gate while Miss Katie and Mary were busy upstairs, that he had quite forgotten to finish that ear. So when he thought of it again, he sat down just where he was and washed it.

Henry Takes His Time

Then he went the rest of the way, and jumped up onto the grassy bank where the little girl had sat. He only stayed there for a moment or so, then he jumped down again onto the road and stood shaking his front paws, one after the other. The grass on the bank was very wet although the road had dried in the sunshine; and Henry disliked wet grass. So he sat down again in the middle of the road and licked his paws, and seemed to wonder where he would go next.

The big Sunflower was in a state about Henry. It hadn't taken very long for him to see that the road was not at all a safe place for things like dogs and cats. All those cars rushing about, he thought, and at any moment one of them might come over the bridge, or down the hill. For the Sunflower still thought of the Cloney road as a very busy place. And here was Henry, sitting in the middle of it to wash first his ear, and then his paws.

The big Sunflower tried to say "Kootch!" for that was what John always said if he wanted the big cat to move; but Henry didn't seem to hear him. And when the wind turned the Sunflower's face just a little bit, he spoke over his shoulder to the holly with the shaded leaves.

"It's Henry," he said, "and he's right in the middle of the road." And the Holly said, "Well, what about it?"

When the big flower turned again, Henry wasn't there, but he thought he saw him go down Foley's short lane to the farmyard.

"If only I could tell John," the Sunflower thought, "he would fetch Henry home at once, and Miss Katie would be so glad."

All the flowers knew how much Miss Katie loved her big black cat, and what great care she took of him; but they couldn't see why he wasn't just as well on the road, or in Foley's field, as he would be in the garden. They didn't even know what the big Sunflower meant when he said Henry might be lost. But he had watched a little lost dog one day, and he knew how horrid it must be not to know where you are. He had never felt gladder in his life than when a car stopped and someone whistled, and a man jumped out and caught the little lost dog in his arms.

The Happy Cry

"I thought you were in the car all the time, you rascal," he said, "and it gave me a terrible fright when I found that you weren't there." And the little dog that had been lost licked his chin, and cried to himself because he was so happy —not the cry that says, "I don't know where I am," but the cry that says, "Oh, I am so glad to see you again, and I love you more than ever."

The big Sunflower hoped very much that Henry would not get lost. He wasn't a bit surprised when he heard Miss Katie's voice calling, "Henry, Henry!" And then Mary came into the garden and told John that they couldn't find the cat anywhere, and that the Mistress was in a great fuss.

"It seems he must have gone off when we were upstairs," she said, "and now there's neither sight nor light of him anywhere, and the Mistress says maybe he's gone out on the road."

Then Mary called, "Henry, Henry!" and so did John; but Miss Katie ran down the avenue and stood outside the gate. And a motor car rushed by, and the big Sunflower saw her put her hand to her face and heard her call more loudly still.

For a while she stood there calling, and it was too much for four Wood Pigeons who had been hiding in the beech tree all the time, and who flew out with such a clatter that the big Sunflower got a fright. He hadn't seen them there at all.

Home Again

Then Miss Katie turned towards the bridge, and he could hear her calling at the other side of the river. When she came back, the Sunflower could see that she meant to go on to the village and search there; and he said over and over again, "He went up Foley's lane." But, of course, Miss Katie couldn't understand him.

Then a car came rushing down the hill, and when it was quite close, the big cat jumped through the bars of Mrs. Foley's gate and began to cross the road as slowly as ever. Miss Katie was looking the other way, but the Sunflower saw him. The car was very near, and there was Henry right out on the road, looking very pleased with himself.

How he got safely across the Sunflower never could say. Neither could Henry; and neither could the driver of the car who sounded his horn so loudly that the big cat jumped back instead of going on, and then raced across behind the car and climbed right up the high wall, where he sat close to the big Sunflower.

Miss Katie saw him then and tried to make him jump down, but he wouldn't. When at last he did jump he chose the garden side, for he had no wish at all to cross the road again. He felt that he would often dream of that rushing thing, but he kept his thoughts to himself, as all grown-up cats do.

So Miss Katie came round from the front gate, and he lay across the back of her neck as he sometimes did, and stayed there while she walked back to the house.

The Periwinkles told all this to the Sunflower when he turned round later on.

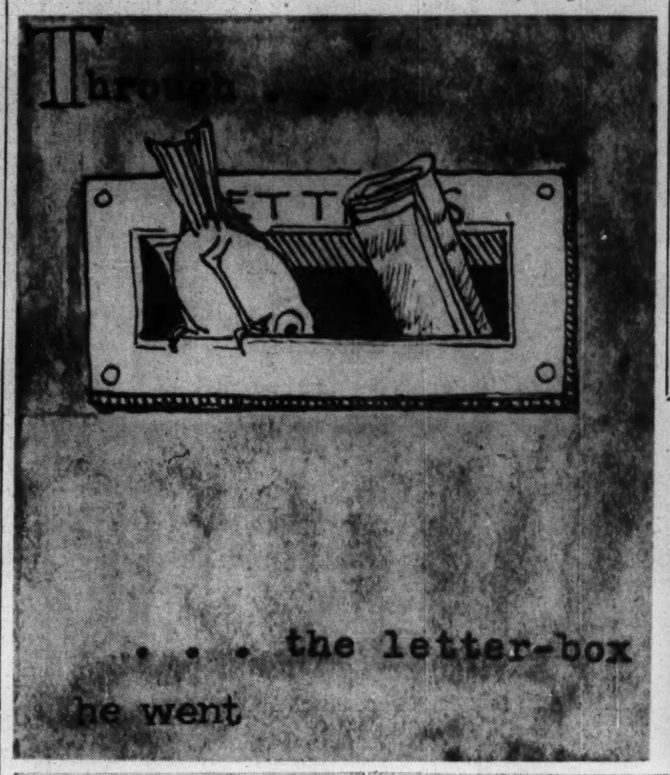
In his own basket the big black cat was telling himself that he would be just as glad if he never saw that road again; and he stretched his legs and looked at Miss Katie and purred. He was home again, and he would stay there. That was what he was saying when he purred.

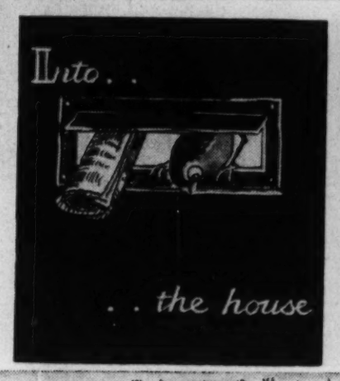
(To be continued next Monday)

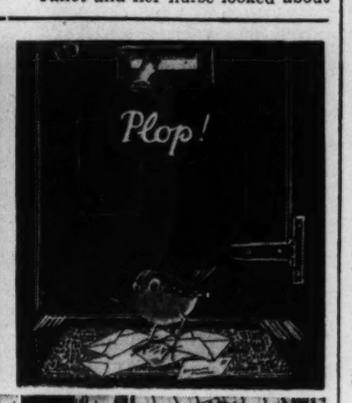
Whistling Wind

Oh, let him whistle
All he will
Around the eaves.
I'll simply laugh with him
And say:
"This is his day,
Let him have his fun."

MAXINE G. LE PELLEY







(And what he found there—you will read about next Monday)

Little Brown Glove Turns Up Again

Once upon a time there were two brown gloves. They belonged to a little girl named Janet. One glove was for the right hand and the other for the left, and they were exactly alike except that the thumbs were on different sides.

The gloves had been specially knitted for Janet by her kind Aunt Geraldine, and were made of wool because it was winter time.

Every day when Janet went for a walk with her nurse she wore her gloves, but when they came to the pond where the hungry birds were, she had to pull one of them off because birds don't like taking food from gloves very much.

And then, one day, after the paper bag in which they had brought the birds' meal was empty, and Janet and her nurse had left the pond quite a long way behind, they found that one of the little brown gloves was missing. Janet held out her hands to make quite sure, but there was no doubt about it. One hand was wearing a glove and the other wasn't wearing anything.

Janet and her nurse looked about them on the path, but it wasn't there; then they looked behind them as far as they could see, but it wasn't there either. So they went all the way back to the pond, but the little brown glove had gone.

If only they had looked up they would have seen that someone had placed it carefully on the top of the spiky fence, but they never thought of that, and after awhile they went home.

Too Small for That

"Save me, save me, I'm lost!" cried the little brown glove in its tiny, woolly voice. But no one heard it. So it wiggled its fingers backwards and forwards as best it could.

"Hallo!" said a boy who was passing that way, and whose eye caught sight of the wiggling fingers, "I wonder if I could get my hand into that glove? It's a bitter, cold day and it would help to keep me warm."

So he took the little brown glove from the fence and tried to put it on. But what was the use? Kind Aunt Geraldine had knitted it specially for Janet, and it was far too small for a big boy. Why, he couldn't even get his little finger in properly. So he tossed it aside and went on his way.

And there the little glove stayed for some days.

"Save me, save me, I'm lost!" cried the little brown glove again, wiggling its fingers backwards and forwards as before.

"Hallo!" said a bird with long, black wings, "what is that funny thing doing in the field?" And it flew down to the grass and hopped towards it cautiously. "It's rather nice and soft," said the bird to itself, "I'll take it to my nest in the trunk of the tree." And it picked up the little brown glove in its strong beak and flew off to the wood.

But its sharp claws got mixed up with Aunt Geraldine's stitches, and when it flew out of the nest the little woollen glove flew out, too.

"Oh, get away, do!" squawked the big bird, kicking this way and that in its effort to be rid of the glove, and before long it sent it flippity-flopping down to the ground.

The Third Glove

As soon as Aunt Geraldine was told that the little brown glove was lost she bought some wool and set to work to knit another to take its place, and so quickly did her needles move that before a week had passed it was finished, and wrapped up, and popped into the red pillar-box.

"How kind of Aunt Geraldine!" said Janet's mother when it arrived.

Janet put it on and turned her hand about. It was exactly the same color as the one that was lost but, somehow, she couldn't like it quite as much. All the same, she wrote a nice little letter to thank Aunt Geraldine, and stuck it up, and put a stamp on it, and was running out to slip it into the box in the wall when a most extraordinarily remarkable thing happened.

As she reached the corner where it was always windy, something came rushing through the air to meet her in a great hurry of excitement, just as if it had found its way home at last. It was her little brown glove!

So then Janet had three gloves, with only two hands to wear them on. But kind Aunt Geraldine, when they told her, said she had quite a lot of wool left over and would be only too glad to knit another one, which means that now Janet has two pairs of brown woolen gloves precisely alike except that one has a tiny hole where the spike went through, and a rough place made by the big bird's claws.

Our Choice of Books

Book Reviews

"Sharp Ears, the Baby Whale" by John Y. Beaty, illustrated in color by Helene Carter, is a book that will interest those of you who like animal stories. Both author and artist are outstanding in the field of scientific research and they bring you not only a fascinating book but reliable information and accurate pictures.

A Big Water Baby

A little calf was born in the ocean one sunny day in April, 1925. Anyhow his mother thought he was little. What do you think? He weighed seven tons, which equals the weight of seven very large horses. He was born in the bay of an island called San Salvador. Columbus discovered this island when he came to America.

As you read of Sharp Ear's experiences in growing up, how in five years he had traveled around the world and back to his birthplace, and finally of Sharp Ears as a hero, you will be amazed how many things you will learn about the ways of whales and about the extraordinary life that goes on under the surface of the ocean. Good large print, attractive pictures in blues, greens and purples, that suggest the hues of the sea, and maps, all contribute to the pleasure that awaits you in this unusual book.

Happy Family

"Five Little Kittens," by Lena Towsley and her camera, will entertain you, whatever age you may be, if you are fond of cats. Here, in a book just the right size, are photographs of a mother cat and her five kittens, Hurry, Furry, Scurry, Purry, and Thomas, Jr. Mother is Mrs. Thomas Cat and her husband was the well-known explorer, Mr. Thomas Cat. You may even have heard of him! The events of a day in the life of this happy family are recorded in remarkable lifelike photographs; caught as they nap, eat and play.

Puppy Ways

Arriving in a crate, the black pup, a Labrador retriever, came to live in the city home of a family where there were a little boy and a girl, and later he went with them to their summer home. In a new book called "The Black Pup," by Anne Brooks, is a story about him that boys and girls, who own a puppy, and those who wish they did, will like. It tells of the mischievous things the black pup got into during the process of becoming acquainted with his new family, their surroundings and the two small kittens that came to live at his house.

There are funny escapades such as the time he chewed the pillow in his chair, and two white feathers floated out.

Some of the things the pup did were not so funny and many times he was unhappy because of the trouble he got into, but this was all part of his growing up, and makes jolly reading. Margaret Van Doren's pictures in three colors add to the fun in this book.

A Pet Burro

In a lovely rose colored book with blue end papers decorated with dainty prune blossoms, girls ten and under will find a heroine to their liking in nine-year-old Sarah who lived in California. "Sarah's Idea," by Doris Gates, is a story about Sarah and her family—Mother, Father and her sister Linda.

How Sarah's most important wish became a reality through her own hard work and Linda's help, when she found out how very much Sarah wanted to own a little brown burro, is a story of happy family life, exciting and eventful days spent in the colorful surroundings of a prune ranch in the Santa Clara Valley.

Girls will be happy to read of the fun and genuine satisfaction Sarah and Linda had as they helped in harvesting the prune crop and to learn that Sarah's idea proved to be a very good one. Here is a fine outdoor book and a pet book, too.

Looking Backward

"Children of the Prairie," by Alice Bertha Curtis, is a picture of children's everyday doings on a farm in Iowa about fifty years ago. The author spent her childhood on an Iowa prairie and attended a small schoolhouse just as Lynnie and Gwen do in the story, and she too had a Cornish pony and a grandfather who wrote her letters from Cornwall, England.

You will be amused when you read of the clothes little girls wore in those days, and how very different life was on that prairie farm from present day living. The description of the Fair is interesting and the chapter about Thanksgiving tells of the preparation that went on for this great feast that celebrated the harvest.

And Now Let Us—Knit

Dedicated by the authors "to the many members of the younger generation who want to learn to knit and to those who knit for the younger generation," is a little girl's knitting and crochet book "Knit One Purl One," by Emma L. Shields and Helen D. Wemple.

Easy, clear directions, and halftone illustrations throughout the text showing the correct handling of needles, the making of stitches and the finished articles for which instructions are given, are attractively set forth for the beginner of any age. Articles for dolls, babies, children and grown-ups are included in this little book prepared by two knitting instructors of Alice Maynard's, Inc., of New York, who have been teaching children and grown-ups for many years. A fascinating and useful book that may start you off on a knitting career or may give you new ideas if you already know how to knit.

A Zoo Story

Story and pictures by Grace Paull in the book "Gloomy the Camel" tell how Janey, who visited the zoo nearly every day with her mother, found the camel always so very sad that she named him "Gloomy."

One day Mother had a bright idea. She thought the reason must be that Gloomy didn't have anything to do and he was unhappy because he felt useless. So Mother had a talk with Gloomy's keeper while Janey was busy watching some pigeons and didn't hear what Mother said. Janey noticed that every day for a week Mother carried away from the zoo a big bag of something. Janey asked her about it but Mother only said "wait and see." Now you will want to know what it was Mother carried home, what she made for Janey later, and how Gloomy actually smiled one day when Janey appeared with it on in front of his cage.

You will like the surprise and the very nice pictures in this book just right for five to eight-year-olds.

Caught by the Camera

Birds, bugs, and beasts are introduced to you in a charming way in remarkable photographs and interesting pen-and-ink sketches, with lines of humorous verse for each picture, and brief, simple text that tells their life histories, in a very appealing book, "The Alphabet of Birds, Bugs, and Beasts" by Henry B. Kane. The author is an expert as exact in presenting the natural history paragraphs on the pages opposite his pictures. Mr. Kane tells us in closing that his book can serve "as a preface to a greater book, a book whose many, many pages are opened wide on the fields, the woods, the water and the skies. Those who read will find a new world laid before them. The alphabet of nature has no limit."

For lovers of domestic animals, and for boys and girls who like to read of unfamiliar animals in far distant lands, there is "Big and Little" by Ylla. In this book are twenty-eight excellent photographs of animals and their young. Beginning with baboons in Africa, we follow through, finding such familiar animals as a ewe and her lamb, a cow and calf and others, to such strange ones as orang-utans, water buffaloes, tapirs, llamas, etc. Brief but interesting descriptions, in good print, add to the value and pleasure in this attractive book printed in France.

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

Sharp Ears, the Baby Whale, by John Y. Beaty. Illustrated in color by Helene Carter. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.00.

Five Little Kittens, by Lena Towsley. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. $1.50.

The Black Pup, by Anne Brooks. Illustrated by Margaret Van Doren. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

Sarah's Idea, by Doris Gates. Illustrated by Marjorie Torrey. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

Children of the Prairie, by Alice B. Curtis. Illustrated in black and white and color by Richard Holberg. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00.

Knit One Purl One, a little girl's knitting and crochet book, by Emma L. Shields and Helen D. Wemple. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Gloomy the Camel, story and pictures by Grace Paull. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

The Alphabet of Birds, Bugs, and Beasts, by Henry B. Kane. Illustrated with photographs and sketches by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Big and Little, by Ylla. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

© Fox Photos

In the Land of Lilliput

There is a toy village at Beaconsfield, England, an ideal little place with timbered houses, gardens full of flowers, gentle green slopes with dwarf trees and shrubs; windmills with sails that turn gaily in the breeze, and a little lake crossed by a miniature bridge.

It is called "Bekonscot," and is the hobby of Mr. Roland Callingham, who has given up part of his beautiful rock garden in order to build the toy village there.

On Sundays, when the electricity is working, traffic lights flash in the tiny streets, and trains, running out of the glass-roofed terminus, "Maryloo," hurry through five little stations on their journeys as if they had not a moment to lose.

During the past year or two, many new attractions have been added to the village; a floating dock has arrived, with liners and steamers; a flashing lighthouse guards the harbor, and tiny canoes and launches wait in readiness by the landing stages for any small doll who feels like taking a trip. There are also a road house and a swimming pool, and a marvelous brand-new airport which accommodates model airplanes of all nationalities. It has a real grass landing ground, a wind gauge, customs signs in six different languages, and a white beam that flashes at night from a control tower.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Little girls (8-11) have their own beach and activities. Constant supervision of specially-trained counselors. Water sports, riding, dancing, dramatics, music. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklet.
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. . . when you watch advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Boston Amusements—Hollywood Notes, Music, Dance, Art

Schoop Comedians Present A New Ballet-Pantomime

By Margaret Lloyd

Trudi Schoop and her Dancing Comedians entertained a large audience in Symphony Hall Friday evening with her new full-length ballet-pantomime, "All for Love."

It is again the case of the inverted heartache in new dress. Catherine, the heroine, is Fridolin—blonde Marie—Trudi, in another set-up. This time she plays by pantomime an invisible xylophone instead of an invisible piano. But she is still the plaintive, wistful little odd-stick, speaking through inflections of the wrists and hands, touching to pity as much as to laughter.

Trudi is not really a dancer, nor a choregrapher in the true sense of the term. Her range is limited, however skilfully she arranges the steps and patterns of her modern ballets d'action for the development of a tragi-comic theme. But she is supported by several good dancers, notably Otto Ulbricht, who would grace any company with more actual dancing in it; the long-legged Edith Carola for eccentric dancing; Meta Krahn for acrobatic (though not apparent in this program), and Katta Sterna for all-round character work.

A thread of tenderness runs through the six episodic scenes of the new production, illustrating the variableness of human love, its disappointments and consequent yearning for something more satisfying.

At the "Street Intersection," pedestrians scurry in counter currents past the policeman high on his pedestal of authority. They walk in dance steps for the dance steps come. An accident is noticed, lamented and forgotten in a trice. The scene is focused and given point when a tattered street preacher sets up his box and speaks of brotherly love. The crowd stops, one by one, to hear; expressions of scorn, of wonder, of derision, of annoyance and of hope, defined through the body as well as the face. They repeat the word softly, questioningly. The child Catherine, lingering at the edge of the crowd, wonders too.

The "Schoolroom" scene provides Edith Carola as the teacher with a long shot at her irresistible comedy. She twirls and leaps and capers her conduct of the class, irate at the children's mischievous behavior. A stuffy school board, represented by Katta Sterna and Niels Bjorn Larsen, make pompous entrance. Plainly there is little love here, Catherine, still wondering, writes and misspells that mysterious word "love" on the blackboard, and is chastised.

At the "Night Club," Trudi and Otto Ulbricht caricature exhibition dancing. Catherine, now a night-club siren, is won by another admirer among the habituées of the place and her partner knows the loneliness of unrequited affection. Apart from the rather obvious duet, the dance interest lies in the rhythmic miming of different stages of intoxication by the girls of the cast in toppers and tails.

Throughout the music-hall score by Lothar Perl, played by him and Max Fickel at two pianos, the lyric theme of love appears and reappears at moments of climax or dénouement.

"Under the Christmas Tree" opens with all the brightness of anticipation and ends in a family row with tears. The mother (Miss Sterna) and Catherine lovingly garnish the tree, strike enchanted poses. The boy and girl, Meta Krahn and Marin Raae, are radiant with holiday feeling and family happiness. But the aunt, Gitta Wallerstein, sounds a sour note. The father, Mr. Ulbricht, spoils everything by coming home late and in a disturbing condition. The children reluctantly go through a muddled minuet and are scolded for their failure. Finally Catherine is left grief-bowed at the foot of the tree, the father sitting stupefied in his chair. Unobserved, the boy tiptoes back and rifles a lollypop from the decorations. Very human.

"In Court" places Catherine on trial for purloining a loaf of bread for her children. The same antic satire prevails, a larger number of the company assisting. Miss Carola, in the black robe of the attorney for the defense, performs practically the same gestures and revolutions she did in the gray garb of the teacher. Again the scene ends in desolation, Trudi the symbol of sacrificial mother love.

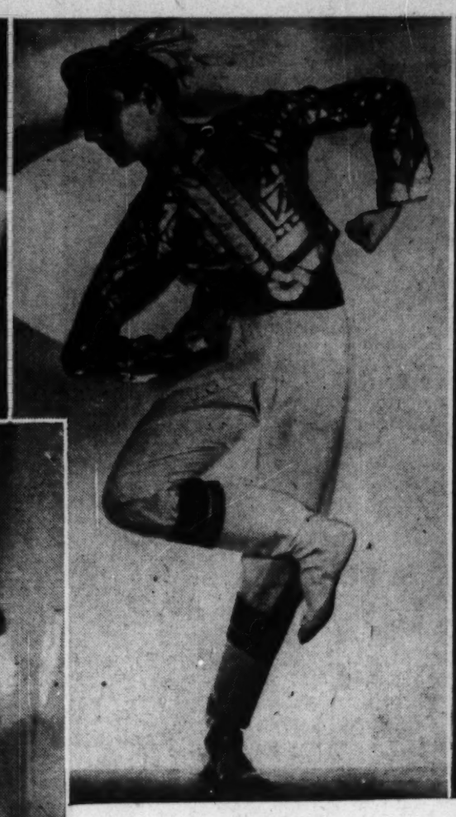
The disconnected tale is told through dance, light of step and exaggerated of posture, and pantomime, entirely transparent, aided by simple props—a few draped boxes, a handful of folding chairs, a parted curtain. Now and then there is a song, or a cry, or a spoken word in accented English.

This is especially amusing in the final scene, a super-colossal revue, "All for Love." Diamond Beauties now pronounce the word "Amour," the chorus saying it in the well known little-girl-chorus-girl voice, the languishing show girls uttering it deeply, insinuatingly. When Catherine the Clown, innocently involved with the police, is about to be captured, they all clamor in their quaintly continental way, "Haappy Ende, Haappy Ende," and it is granted.

In this section the precision dance is held up to ridicule, and also the apache dance, called "Brut" in the program, done brilliantly by Mr. Ulbricht, with Miss Raae for partner. Ulbricht's forward stride is a series of splits, his usual aerial foot-crossings, are expert and inventive.

The company is distinctly European in atmosphere, somewhat reminiscent of the Ballets Jooss, though not of the Jooss quality. It is unique in its field and deserves credit for fairly well accomplishing what it sets out to do.

Richard Tucker



Hans Wiener

Mary Starks

Bouchard

Pauline Chellis (above)
Miriam Winslow

To Appear in Boston University Dance Survey, Beginning Next Week

Double-Keyboard Piano Music

It is probable that the pianistically inclined portion of our Boston public would feel its season incomplete without the appearance of Winifred Christie in a program on the Moor double-keyboard pianoforte. Yesterday afternoon, her Jordan Hall audience heard the following items: Bach-Moor, Prelude in E major; Bach-Liszt, Organ Fantasie and Fugue in G minor; Beethoven, Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2; Brahms, Two Intermezzi, Op. 117, Nos. 1 and 2; Bartók, Allegro Barbaro; Kodály, Meditation on a motive of Claude Debussy; Chopin, Ballade in F minor.

One listener, at least, was pleased to find Mme. Christie including one or two names which connote the newer approach to music. Béla Bartok, for instance, and the Hungarian Kodály. It gave Mme. Christie's audience an opportunity to savor the newer works in arrangements for this particular piano. As usual, the mere technical difficulties of the "Allegro Barbaro" were overcome with comparative ease, and the use of the coupler in the Kodály also gave the player an advantage in the more awkward finger passages.

As usual, Mme. Christie astounded her listeners with the sonorities obtainable in the two Bach items, but again we cannot subscribe to increased enjoyment. In fact, the simple little violin Prelude in E major seemed much too dressed up, although the arrangement was very cleverly accomplished. The organ music of Bach continues to be organ music; we greatly miss the color of the various stops, despite Mme. Christie's adroit use of all possible coupler combinations.

In the Chopin we felt that the player was not completely in harmony with the composer. There were too many rare opportunities for delicate touches in nuance which the Mme. Christie overlooked, possibly in her concentration on the mere mechanical combinations available. The pair of Brahms numbers were poetically performed and were among the best things she did during the afternoon.

The final number on her program was the Liszt Sonata in B minor, which the pianist gave with great breadth of interpretation. Those familiar with the piece, however, must have been amused at the possible reaction of the composer had he been present. Liszt enjoyed propounding difficult technical problems for solution, yet here was Mme. Christie turning many of those problems into child's play by use of the coupler device. Not all of them, of course, could be so simply solved, but for the thunderous octave passages which are a trial of sheer strength and nothing more, the advantage was all on the side of the pianist.

We still must be convinced of the helpfulness of the double keyboard in some of the instances where the pianist employed it. Hand shifts, difficult to accomplish, are more easily compassed, but it would seem that a new technique as hard to acquire as the old familiar one must be in possession of the player who essays a performance on this pianoforte. It was, as usual, an interesting afternoon, but not altogether rewarding on the esthetic side of performance. A large audience gave Mme. Christie abundant and enthusiastic applause, demanding, and receiving, an encore. G. M. S.

News of the Stage

Bankhead Returning

Herman Shumlin, who is remembered for his productions of "The Children's Hour," "Grand Hotel," and "The Last Mile," will bring Tallulah Bankhead to the National Theater, New York, on Wednesday night, Feb. 15, in "The Little Foxes," a new play by Lillian Hellman. The play will spend three days in Baltimore, a week in Pittsburgh, before its New York christening.

The title of the new play is taken from Solomon's "Song of Songs," 11: 15: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoiled the vines; for our vines have tender grapes."

In the cast are Patricia Collinge, Frank Conroy, Charles Dingle, Carl Benton Reid, Florence Williams, Dan Duryea, Abbie Mitchell and John Marriott. Mr. Shumlin is directing; the setting—a home in the deep South, time 1900—is by Howard Bay, and Aline Bernstein has designed the costumes.

Evans' Record

In its final week at the St. James Theater in New York, Maurice Evans' full-length "Hamlet" played to $21,562, one of the most remarkable grosses piled up this season. For the six-day period ending Jan. 21 the box-office receipts cited were in excess of those recorded by any other drama in New York—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" was the runner-up—and the Evans total was made in seven performances whereas competitors played the customary eight. During its 14-week run "Hamlet" played but one matinee each week, on Saturday.

At the final performance the audience of more than 1,700, including some 200 standees, cheered Evans for 10 minutes and with difficulty was persuaded to leave the theater.

In "Henry IV," he plays Falstaff, with Mady Christians as Lady Percy; Henry Edwards, King Henry; Wesley Addy, Hotspur, and Edmond O'Brien, Prince Hal. A week before the play's opening there was a $20,000 advance sale for the four-weeks engagement.

What will Evans do after "Henry"? Well, there is a strong likelihood that he will revive "King Richard II." There's a possibility, too, that late next spring he may put on his full-length, uncut "Hamlet" once more.

Miss Lawrence Sets Record in Toronto

Gertrude Lawrence established another house record last week at the Royal Alexandra Theater, Toronto. With the exception of Tuesday night "Susan and God" played to capacity at every performance and the demand for seats was so great that John Golden, the producer, arranged a special Friday matinee. This was not announced until Wednesday afternoon, but by curtain time every seat in the theater was sold.

This is the seventh house record Miss Lawrence has established. "Susan and God" holds the long run record at the Plymouth Theater, New York, with 289 performances. Long run records were also set at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, and at the Harris Theater, Chicago. At the latter another record was made. For the first seven weeks of the 12 weeks run there was not a vacant seat in the theater.

In Ottawa where Miss Lawrence plays on Monday Feb. 7 for a single performance not a ticket has been available for the past two weeks. The play comes to the Schubert, Boston on Feb. 13.

Children's Theater To Offer 'Cinderella'

Marijane Morley will play the leading role in "Cinderella" at the Repertory Theater, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 10:15 a. m. This is the third in the series of Clare Tree Major plays for children, sponsored by the Women's International League. Playing opposite Miss Morley in the role of Prince Charming is Revell Widdicombe, grandnephew of Wallace Widdecombe, who has been playing Lord Cunningham in support of Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina." Elizabeth Hugh, niece of Hazel Dawn, plays the part of Susette, and Jane Cleaveland the stepmother.

McCarthy Gets the Spotlight

Universal Pictures

W. C. Fields George Marshall Charlie McCarthy Edgar Bergen

Three players and the director of "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man" hold an informal conference.

Film Debut Hard for Fields But Not for Charlie McCarthy

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The lot of the comedian in Hollywood, as has been pointed out before in this column—but for a different cause— is not always easy. Nearly all screen comedians—probably all of the big ones—came originally from the stage, and it might be supposed from this that the stage, having more than its quota of comedians, would continually be furnishing new ones to the screen. And to some extent this is true. But it is also true that those who do make the grade usually do so by an amount of persistence and ingenuity seldom demanded of straight dramatic players.

W. C. Fields is an example of an actor who had to learn to ignore everything he was told in pictures before he could get his comedy accepted on the screen. The stage comedian, coming to Hollywood, is usually so eager to please that he does exactly as the director tells him. The result is a hodge-podge of his stage mannerisms mixed with the director's ideas of comedy which leaves the comedy considerably flatter than it should be. Mr. Fields' early film comedy was no exception.

Fields' Film Debut

Mr. Fields did his first screen comedy work for D. W. Griffith in 1925 in "Sally of the Sawdust," an adaptation of "Poppy," in which he had starred on the stage. It wasn't a very good picture, but Mr. Fields stayed in Hollywood on that trip to make seven more pictures before he returned to the stage.

In 1931, six years later, he returned to the screen to make "Her Majesty Love," for Warner Brothers. That picture was a flop, but it convinced Mr. Fields that he had a ready-made audience among filmgoers if he could ever learn to get his stuff through the obstacles placed in his way by directors and supervisors.

That he finally succeeded, everyone knows whether they accept his humor or not. Today, Mr. Fields does exactly as he pleases, and many have been the ad lib scenes in his comedies which have found a receptive audience since.

Mr. Fields was not the only one to face this problem in Hollywood. Will Rogers made several tries at movies before he finally found favor with film audiences. The Marx Brothers never have found themselves quite so free in films as they were on the stage.

Bergen and McCarthy

It is, however, a rare rule that doesn't have an exception. While Claude William Dunkenfield (Fields), Rogers, and the Marxes were stuggling for screen attention, Eddie Bergen and Charlie Mack were working their way through Northwestern University. They changed their names shortly after leaving college to Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy; and thus fortified, in turn captured the vaudeville and night club fields as easily as a bird flies over a fence. Then Rudy Vallee reluctantly allowed himself to be dragged to hear them in Chicago, and stayed all night listening, and laughing. Against the advice of everyone, he put them on the air; and they've been on the air, in one form or another, ever since.

After that, of course, the movies were nothing. Charlie literally "mowed 'em down." Mr. Bergen has recently been signed to a two-year contract by Universal, and is now playing at that studio with Mr. Fields in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man."

It is almost impossible to consider Charlie anything less than a person, even on the set, when you can see him occasionally fold up and hang limply in wooden silence while Bergen is busy going over lines with the director, George Marshall.

Charlie Complains

As I watched, Charlie and Mr. Bergen were hauled in a basket some distance from the floor of the stage, the basket being a representation of a balloon basket in which they will be seen riding aloft in the picture. Charlie was plainly disturbed. He kept looking over the edge of the basket at the stage floor below. Finally, he broke out.

"Mister Bergen, Mister Bergen! Where are they taking us? Look how high we're getting!"

Mr. Bergen quieted him.

"Shh, Charlie," he said. "Look at me—I'm not afraid."

The director spoke up.

"What's the matter, Charlie?" (He didn't say Bergen.)

"How do I know," Charlie answered, peering anxiously over the rail of the basket, "that those men hanging on to those ropes will hold us up?"

"Never mind, Charlie," Marshall said. "When we take the long shots of the scene, that won't matter. You'll be outside, then, in a real balloon."

Charlie wasn't to be quieted.

"How do I know," he said, "when we get out there that they'll be able to hold us down?"

Other Bergen Proteges

Charlie, of course, is not Mr. Bergen's only playfellow. He has introduced Mortimer Snerd, a hayseed type, in several pictures with success, and will use him again in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man." He has even introduced Ophelia, the little girl he uses on his hand, in one of his pictures. She's a sort of Punch and Judy character. He has never, however, let any but his most intimate friends see his other creation, Peggy.

"I couldn't," he said. "She's strictly Third Avenue. She's a rowdy, and her language isn't even English. Besides, Charlie's ashamed of her."

That's not exactly new for Charlie. He doesn't like any of the other Bergen proteges, and shows himself more than willing to "mow 'em down" whenever they appear.

Holmes in Norway

A modern Norway that has opened its vast scenic regions to tourists by construction of excellent motor highways, was shown to a capacity audience at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon by Burton Holmes in his annual series of travel lectures.

Mr. Holmes, in contrast with his first tour of Norway 37 years ago by train and pony cart, traveled last summer by modern steamer and by a streamlined automobile with a sliding top that passengers could open with a flick of the hand when they wished an unobstructed view of the lofty snow-capped peaks.

With a varied selection of excellent black and white moving pictures interspersed with beautifully colored "stills" Mr. Holmes started his Norway tour in the modern and prosperous capital city of Oslo. Smooth gravel roads carried his party through the Telemarken, Bolkesjø, Haukelisaeter, thence to the Låtesfoss and other waterfalls.

The exceptional ability of Norway's highway engineers was apparent in the scenes which showed automobiles climbing over the new road in the Isterdal with its dozen or more well-graded and well-banked switchbacks leading to a mountain top of more than 7,000 feet altitude.

Excellent character "shots" were shown of the Norwegians in their native dances; at work; and at play.

Cruising northward, Mr. Holmes penetrated the land of the midnight sun, to the northern fjords—including the Geiranger Fjord—and into the homeland of the Lapps.

Next Saturday afternoon the lecture will be on "Beautiful Sweden."

Toscanini Program

The program which will be given by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, at the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, follows:

Overture to "Cenerentola, Ossia la bonta in trionfo" ..... Rossini
Symphony No. 3 in E flat major ("Eroica") ..... Beethoven
Variations on a Theme by Haydn, in B flat major, Opus 56-A ..... Brahms
"Invitation to the Dance," Opus 65 ..... Weber-Berlioz
"Waldweben" ("Forest Murmurs") from Act II of "Siegfried" ..... Wagner
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

Concert Calendar

Longy School of Music—French and English songs by Gracy Libby, soprano. Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist; Harry Kobialka, violinist; Helen Worthy, violinist, and Virginia Payton Bacon, cellist. Open to the public. 1 Follen St., Cambridge. 8:15. Jan. 31.

Symphony Hall—Pension Fund program by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Colin O'More, soloist. 8:30. Feb. 1.

Jordan Hall—Last in the series of concerts given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. The Roth Quartet. 8:30. Feb. 2.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Fifteenth matinee concert. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Feb. 3.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Anne Mundy, pianist. 8:30. Feb. 3.

Symphony Hall—Fifteenth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Feb. 4.

Symphony Hall—Concert by Rudolf Serkin, Russian pianist. First and only solo appearance in Boston. 3:30. Feb. 5.

Excursions In Print And Water Color

By Dorothy Adlow

At "The Arts," 10 Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of water colors by Miss Elizabeth T. Huntington, 2d. It is a very engaging display because it shows the active observation of a young water colorist who seeks pictorial material in varied places, under varied circumstances. Sometimes she is attracted to a little spot in the woodlands; there she may see a few mushrooms, or Indian Pipes worth depicting. Or she may turn to submarine still-life and assemble crabs, star fish, and seaweed. Autumn flowers, such as milkweed and sumac, contribute to some of her best compositions. In all of this material, she works in a summary and impressionistic manner.

There are several landscapes which include clusters of gabled houses. Miss Huntington has sought in these to make a well-draughted design through outlines and contrasting elements. Sometimes she uses opaque colors for this purpose.

She is flexible and has taken an interest in the so-called "social" subject. At "The Arts" there are several aquarelles, which treat the promenade at the Grand Opera, a country auction, picketing on the streets of New York. There is comedy and tragedy implied. We are happy to find an able young water colorist of this vicinity who is not single-tracked, and who is trying to reach out for the various pictorial and literary possibilities of the medium of her choice.

Holman's Print Shop

Dry points and water colors and drawings by Josiah T. Tubby are on view at Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street. A resident of Portland, Maine, Mr. Tubby has found an abundance of material in his home neighborhood. At Holman's there are some well-executed pencilings of the Portland skyline, "Portland Harbor," "Payson Park, Portland," and scenery of the surrounding countryside. Mr. Tubby has also done some still-life portrayals of phlox, juniper, calla lilies. White birches and pine make agreeable subject material for his skillful handling.

In his pencil technique, Mr. Tubby possesses a fine sense of texture, and he is capable of subtle and sensitive rendering. More than that, he assembles the details with clarity and command. Not often do draughtsmen achieve a convincing cohesive quality in penciled compositions. Generally, when they possess the ability to do that, they are incapable of maintaining textural relations.

Art Calendar

The listing of art exhibitions which regularly appears in this page on Mondays will be published tomorrow.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St., Cir. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30 — $2.75 to $1.10. (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

Pleasantest play in town—*Cue*
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Broadhurst Thea., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
HOLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30. Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat. hol. eves. and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

'BRILLIANT AMUSEMENT'—*Atkinson, Times*
Clifton WEBB, Estelle WINWOOD, Hope WILLIAMS
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST Oscar Wilde's Gay Comedy
VANDERBILT, West 48 St. BRy. 9-0124. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Feb. 12, 2:40. Seats on Sale 4 Weeks in Advance

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. CI. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., SAT., & Feb. 13th, 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tuesday, "THE MIKADO." Wed., "IOLANTHE." Thurs. "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Fri. "THE MIKADO." Sat., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"★★★★" (Four Stars) *MANTLE, Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40. (Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

BOSTON

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
2—Smashing Hits—2
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
'SWEETHEARTS' in Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
Also: "The Girl Downstairs"

4th WEEK GRAND ILLUSION
"BEST FILM of 1938" FROM ANY COUNTRY
Fine Arts — 30 till 1 P.M. MASS. AVE. NORWAY ST. DOORS OPEN 12:30

PLYMOUTH 1 Week Only — Beg. Next Mon.—Seats Now
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Different Program Each Performance
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c-$1.65. Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (inc. tax)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Fredric March—Virginia Bruce
"THERE GOES MY HEART"
THE MARCH OF TIME
Akim Tamiroff
"RIDE A CROOKED MILE"
Wed.—"Stand In" and "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse
Air-Conditioned
Mon., Tues.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Constance Bennett—Charles Ruggles—Mischa Auer
"SERVICE DE LUXE"
Leon Ames—Joan Woodbury
"CIPHER BUREAU"

NEW YORK CITY

"ENTERTAINMENT GALORE."
—*Robert Benchley, New Yorker,*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St., W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

A Spectacular Play About America
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (IN PERSON)
COMPANY OF 250
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$2.20. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c—$2.20

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Er'gs. 8:40 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

The Home Forum

Romantic Light On John Donne

FOR the first time in their long history, the celebrated letters which John Donne, the famous Dean of St. Paul's, wrote to his wife, Anne More, have left the possession of the family to whom they were addressed. Their probable destination, now or later, is the British Museum, which naturally is anxious to obtain every personal memento of Elizabethan authors that comes into the market.

These letters tell a story whose drama is vivid even today, nearly three hundred and fifty years after the events they narrate occurred. This story begins when Sir Thomas Egerton, Queen Elizabeth's Keeper of the Great Seal, and later Lord Ellesmere, took his niece, Anne More, to look after his household in the Strand. He had for his secretary one John Donne, a young man of deep and curious learning. He had gone up to Oxford at eleven years of age, speaking both French and Latin. He was said by a friend to be another Pico della Mirandola, that Italian Renaissance prince who, "at eighteen, understood twenty-two languages, and at twenty-four discoursed on every branch of knowledge."

Egerton had a great regard for his secretary, so much so that Donne's friend Izaak Walton wrote: "Nor did his Lordship in this time of Master Donne's attendance upon him, account him to be so much his servant, as to forget he was his friend: and, to testify it, did always use him with much courtesy, appointing him a place at his own table, to which he esteemed his company and discourse a great ornament."

ANNE MORE'S FATHER, Sir George More, Lieutenant of the Tower, however, took a different view. Donne, "when he would entice, had a strange kind of elegant, irresistible art," and Sir George distrusted it. He, therefore, sent to fetch Anne back home.

But he was too late. Between the two young people "some faithful promises were so interchangeably passed as never to be violated by either party." "The friends of both parties used much diligence and many arguments to kill or cool their affections for each other, but in vain." In December, 1600, they were secretly married.

Then Donne did a foolish thing. He sent to his father-in-law, by the hand of Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, a highly unpopular messenger, a tactless letter, in which he told Sir George, with more honesty than good sense, that he had not informed him before of his intention to marry Anne, because he knew that he would object. Sir George, greatly incensed, persuaded Egerton to dismiss Donne, who was promptly thrown into the Fleet prison. The clergyman who had performed the ceremony was put into the Marshalsea gaol, and a commission was appointed to inquire into the validity of the marriage. Upon the commission's reporting favorably, Sir George became more friendly to his son-in-law, who eventually came to be on the best of terms with him. Presently Donne was released from prison.

HE WAS NOW, however, in great poverty. But he was devoted to his wife. He wrote to his brother-in-law: "So much company, therefore, as I am, she shall not want; and we had not each other at so cheap a rate that we should ever be weary of one another." About this time he said of himself: "'Tis now Spring, and all the pleasures of it displease me; every other tree blossoms, and I wither"; and he sent a letter to his wife, writing after his signature, "John Donne, Anne Donne, Un-done." This, incidentally, shows how he pronounced his name.

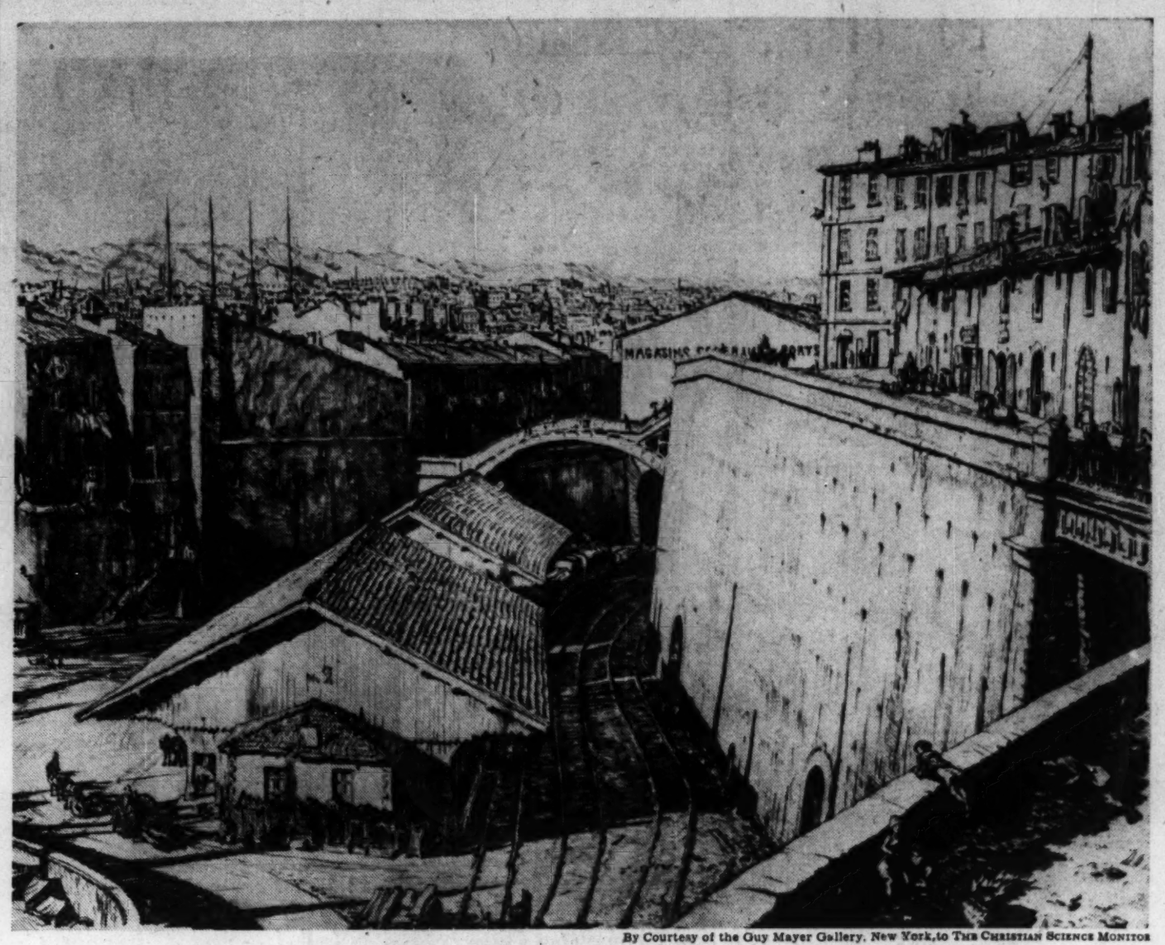
Great efforts were made in influential quarters to persuade him to become a clergyman, high preferment being guaranteed him. But he refused until he felt that he really had a vocation for religion, and was not merely taking it up to provide himself with a living. All this time he was unable to understand why his marriage had aroused such fierce opposition; and he wrote:—

Alas! alas! who's injured by my love?
What merchant's ships have my sighs drown'd?
Who says my tears have overflowed his ground? . . .
Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, which quarrels move,
Tho' she and I do love."

BUT HE LATER came into perfect peace and contentment, rejoicing in the affluence of God, as he declared in the sermon he preached before Charles I, on Christmas Day, 1624, in one of the most famous passages in English literature:—

"He brought light out of darkness, not out of a lesser light; he can bring thy summer out of winter, though thou have no spring; though in the ways of fortune, or understanding, or conscience, thou have been benighted till now, wintered and frozen, clouded and eclipsed, damped and benumbed, smothered and stupefied till now, now God comes to thee, not as the dawning of the day, not as in the bud of the spring, but as the sun at noon to illustrate all shadows, as the sheaves in harvest, to fill all penuries, all occasions invite his mercies, and all times are his seasons."

HAROLD HOBSON



By Courtesy of the Guy Mayer Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RAILWAY SHEDS, MARSEILLES": *A Drypoint by Sir Muirhead Bone*

MARSEILLES, that ancient port of the Phoenicians before 600 B. C., long before the days of the Roman Empire and of France, is a city of many contrasts and activities. From her beautiful harbor, the French gateway to the Far East, ships come and go laden with a constant exchange of produce and raw materials needed by each hemisphere. The people, the little shops, and out-door restaurants reflect this close contact with the Orient.

From the hills that rise behind Marseilles, one looks down on the far-flung city edging the old and new harbors. The former is cluttered with small pleasure craft and ancient fishing boats hung with drying sails and nets, and the latter is constantly filled with great ships and liners of the twentieth century bound for the East as well as Australia and Africa.

In this drypoint by Sir Muirhead Bone, one catches a glimpse of an old four-masted schooner in the harbor, but the central subject is the city and, more specifically, the railway that is one of the arteries leading from the interior and helping to link France with her Colonial Empire and much of the world. The strong diagonal forms of the parapet carry the eye back beyond the picturesque houses to the delicate broken line of the hills on the horizon. The differing shapes and rich contrast of blacks and whites give a pleasing variety to the composition of the drypoint. The same may be said of the contrasts of the arched and curvilinear bridge and railway tracks against the simple diagonals in the foreground.

"Leave thy low-vaulted past!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Oliver Wendell Holmes put into his poem "The Chambered Nautilus" the beautiful, imperative line, "Leave thy low-vaulted past!" he bespoke a spiritual demand which finds response in the human heart. Although the individual may be satisfied with his past history for the most part, he recognizes as remaining with him many of its undesirable limitations. Normally, he faces the future with hope that as he finds a broader horizon, he may also lose this submission to finiteness.

To this end, more than optimism is essential. Christian Science makes it plain that while an unbounded anticipation of good is a salutary mental habit, yet this anticipation, to be fruitful, must be based on an understanding of divine Principle. Principle is the changeless God, whose provisions for man and the universe are eternal. Eternity is now. Time—past and future—is but a human concept. So Christian Science teaches that the guarantee of progress and of continuing happiness is to be found in a demonstrable knowledge of God. Jesus taught that man is eternally at one with God. In his parable of the prodigal he represented the father as saying to the elder son (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

Customary human belief misrepresents God and man, for it rests upon the evidence before the physical senses. These senses disregard the fact that there could be no universe, as effect; no orderly creation, without creative divine Principle, as cause. Physical sense testimony is the mist of ignorance which obscures spiritual reality. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit" (I Corinthians 2:9, 10). Spiritual discernment enlarges human experience by transforming thought.

Christian Science shows that the individual can be healed and the race benefited through spiritual discernment and prayerful utilization of the facts about God and man. Man is not material; he is the idea of God, and immortality and individuality are his attributes. Christian Science makes it clear that a correct spiritual understanding of man rids human thought of the fears and theories which manifest themselves in sickness, sin, and discord of every kind. False material belief, acting suggestively upon human thought, constitutes the law of bondage to evil, which law is proved unreal through the Christly understanding that God, infinite and omnipotent good, is the one and only Mind.

The suggestiveness of evil apes the reality of good; and as this is realized, the most aggressive claims of evil can be silenced. Wisdom, comprehending the allness of God and the nothingness of evil, nevertheless takes cognizance of the way in which this nothingness would intrude itself as something. Christian courage, coupled with the honesty of self-knowledge, uncovers evil boldly and annuls it radically. Through spiritual illumination, resulting in self-correction, rather than through criticism of others or self-justification, one accomplishes this result. Very comforting are these words on page 448 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Blindness and self-righteousness cling fast to iniquity. When the Publican's wail went out to the great heart of Love, it won his humble desire. Evil which obtains in the bodily senses, but which the heart condemns, has no foundation; but if evil is uncondemned, it is undenied and nurtured."

The "low-vaulted past" is but the structure of falsity; the infinity of good is man's true habitation. This fact, realized, lifts condemnation from human consciousness, for it brings a practical repentance, or change of thought, which gratefully looks to God as the Principle of every true characteristic. Material misconceptions of man bear somewhat the same relationship to him that the olden belief about a flat earth bears to our planet. This phase of ignorance disappeared before courage and enlightenment, and it is now thought of, not as history, but as myth. For the human being who, with humility, prayer, and conviction, claims his true identity, the handicaps of a mortal record lose their power, and evidences of man's everlasting unity with God begin to appear. "Now," wrote John (I John 3:2), "are we the sons of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Boy on Train

THIS world of yours is not geography,
Its width is not how many miles there are;
There must be many places that would be
Farther from home than this, but not so far
As you tonight on this first journey made
Alone. This is the thing you wanted so,
This manliness, this being unafraid,
This gesture of commanding where you go.

But sleepy-eyed and watching through the glass
Where land moved in the light and now is dark,
Save that the towns are stirred because we pass
Or some far house gives out a flashing spark.
You sway in rhythm to the clicking rail,
And close your eyes to think of stairs and bed,
Forgetting all adventurous detail
To dream of mother's hand upon your head.

KEITH THOMAS

„פערלאָז דיין נידריג-געבויטע פערגאַנגענהייט!"

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנען נעשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגן קריסטלעכן סייענס

ווען אָליווער הולמס האָט אין זיין פּאָעמע „דער טשיימבערד נאַטילוס" (א נאַטילוס איז א מין שאַל-פיש. ווען שווימט ווי א ביסעל, און וועלכער איז איינגעשיילט אין ציטערען) די שטחנג, וויכטיגע שורה, „פערלאָז דיין נידריג-געבויטע פערגאַנגענהייט!" האָט ער אויסגעדריקט א גייסטיגן געבאָט, וואָס געפינט אַן ענטפער אין יעדען מענטשליכען האַרצען. באַשט דער מענש איז אַם טייל מענטש צופרידען מיט דער געשיכטע פון זיין פער-גאַנגענהייט, פיהלט ער פאַרט אַז פולל פון די איבער-געבליבענע בעשרענקונגען זיינען זעהר אונאַנגענעהם. אויף א נאָרמאַלען אופן בעגריסט ער זיין צוקונפט מיט א האָפענונג, אַז אויב ניך ווי זיין צוקונפט וועט זיך פערבעסערען וועט ער זיך בעפרייען פון די אַלט בעגרענצונגען.

אָבער צו דערגרייכען אַזאַ ציעל, מוז מען עפּעס האָבען מעהרער ווי אַן אָפּטימיסטישען האָפענונג. קריסטלעכע סייענס (די קריסטלעכע וויסענשאַפט) ווייזט גאַנץ קלאָר אַן אַז כאָטש עס איז זעהר פיין צו עלמוזיקלען א שטאַרקען האָפענונג, נאָך נותן, מוז אָבער אונזער האָפענונג פריהער באַזירט ווערען אויף א ריכטיגען פערשטאַנד פון דעם געטליכען פרינציפּ אויב מיר וואָלטען וועלען געניסען די גוטע רעזולטאַטען פון דיזען האָפענונג, דאָס פרינציפּ איז גאָט, וועלכער פערדינט זיך קיין טאָל נישט, נאָר וועלכער פערוואַרפט דעם מענשען, און די וועלט וואָס ער האָט בעשאַפען. מיט אויפמערקזאַם געטעם, די אויבנגעשריבענע איז אונזער אויפגעבויטער צייט אַזוי ווי עס איז אַלץ טאָל געווען אין אַלץ צייטען. דיא צייט—פערגאַנגענהייט און צוקונפט—איז בלויז א מענשליכער בעגריף. די קריסטלעכע וויסענשאַפט (קריסטלעכע סייענס) לעהרט דערויבער אַז אונזער אמתער פערגעס אין גלייך בעשטעהט אין א קנעכטען פון גאָט וואָס קען בעגוצט ווערען אין מענליכען לעבען. יעדוס האָט גלעכערעהנס אַז דער מענש איז אייביג פערלאָזט פון גאָט. אין זיין טאָל פון דעם זעהן וואָס האָט פערשווענדעט זיין פערמעגען אין אין אויסגעלאַסען לעבען, האָט ער דערצעהלט אַז דער פאַטער האָט געזאָגט צו זיין עלדעסטן זעהן („לוקאַס טו:לא). „מיין זעהן, דו ביסט בעשטענדיג מיט מיר, און אַלץ וואָס איך האָב איז דיין."

דער געוועהנלעכער מענשליכער גלויבען מיסרעפּרעזענטירט גאָט און מענש. ווייל ער ווערט געגרינדעט אויף דעם בעווייז וואָס שטעהט זיך פאַר אַלע די פיזישע חושים, דיזע חושים נעהמען נים אין אַכטונג מראַכט, אַז עס וואָלט קיין טאָל נים געווען א וועלט אָדער אַן אָרדענונג אין דער וועלט. אָהן דעם געטליכען פרינציפּ וואָס בעשאַפט אַלץ דינג, די פיזישע חושים איז דער מוטאַן פון אונוויסענהייט וואָס פערזונקעלט די נייסטיגע ווירקליכקייט. „דאָס אויג האָט נים געזעהען און דאָס אויער האָט נים געהערט, און עס איז נים אויפן האַרץ פון מענשען אריינגעקומען וואָס גאָט האָט עוגערייטן פאַר די וועלט ליבען איהם ווארין גאָט האָט עס צו אונז דורך דעם גייסט אויפגעקלערט" („א קאָרינטהער ב:ט). די גייסטיגע פערשטענדניס פערגרעסערט און פערבעסערט די מענשליכע ערפאַהרונג צוליב דעם וואָס זי פאַרמינדערט דעם מענשליכען געדאַנק.

קריסטלעכע סייענס ווייזט אָן, אַז דער מענש קען אויסגעהיילט ווערען, און אַז די מענשליכע ראַסע קען געהאָלפען ווערען דורך גייסטיגער פערשטענדניס און ה

Weighing A Whale? It's Done

Curator at Smithsonian Institution tells how—Yes, fireplace sets are shipped to Bermuda.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

How would you go about weighing a whale? Slippery customers, whales, and heavy too, to try to lure onto ordinary scales. Dr. Leonard P. Schultz, Smithsonian Institution curator of fishes, has a method of determining weight to within a few pounds of all large fish, as soon as they are sighted in the water. There is a constant relationship, Dr. Schultz finds, between a whale's weight and the length of its body. This constant holds approximately true for all giant sea mammals or for "streamlined" large fish. What the mathematical constant is, he is not prepared to disclose just yet, but fishermen who want to tell him about that big one they caught last summer had best make sure their weights and lengths tally—because he can check up on them.

⁂

Bermuda, where "refreshing trade winds insure uniformly delightful climate," is buying fireplace sets from Boston. Whether for warmth or for "atmosphere" so necessary in providing a "home" feeling for visitors, the fact is that a shipment of 36 cartons and crates of fireplace sets was officially recorded at the Custom House, noting a little additional business for the port of Boston, and, incidentally, to a Massachusetts manufacturer of andirons, fire screens, iron spark guards, coal hods, and iron basket grates.

⁂

Astronomers are entertaining a new theory on why some stars, called Cepheid variables after Delta Cephei in the constellation Cepheus, suddenly and periodically flare into brilliance, then slowly fade. The North star is a variable. William A. Luby of the University of Kansas City says a Cepheid is a double star, one large and bright, one small and dark, revolving around each other. If the companion star were one-tenth the mass of our sun, it would, if close enough, he asserts, raise tides in the flaming surface of the giant star which would reach to a height of several hundred thousand miles. When the tidal wave passes over the visible hemisphere of the star the light rises, while on the far side the wave would be partially visible or wholly eclipsed. The tidal wave is so enormous that the disturbance caused by its passing is held to die down slowly.

⁂

David T. Griggs, Junior Fellow in Geophysics at Harvard, does more than theorize on how the world's mighty mountain ranges may have been forced up through slow, crushing, convection currents deep under the crust. He has built apparatus on a scale of 1 to 1,000,000 which duplicates actual earth conditions. Representing the earth's granitic crust, about 50 miles thick, is a thin sticky layer of sand and heavy machine oil. This floats on a thick solution of waterglass, a syrupy liquid representing the viscous substratum geologists believe to underlie the continents. Two revolving drums in the waterglass then set up the convection currents pulling a long root of the crust down between the drums. Then when the current is stopped the root slowly rises—an upward thrust that not only fills the small hollow in the surface but produces a well-defined wrinkle—"in just such a way as the Alps, the Himalayas or the Rockies may have been formed." Dr. Griggs says the old "wrinkled apple" theory is dead, that a shrinkage of 200 miles in the earth's radius would be needed to sustain that hypothesis.

⁂

It is cheaper to prevent crime than to suppress it, Community Fund speakers are pointing out. The average cost of convicting a man for a felony is about $1,500, they say. That would be sufficient to pay for development of wholesome interests in 500 boys through activities of various agencies supported by the fund. According to Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent at the Sherborn Reformatory for Women, 80 per cent of the inmates there are serving time for offenses that could have been prevented or treated by private social service agencies.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Heavy rain, probably with snow and possibly sleet tonight and early Tuesday, gradually becoming colder; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; probably near 15 degrees during Tuesday night; strong northeast winds, gales off the coast.

Maine: Heavy snow, probably mixed with sleet or rain tonight and Tuesday; colder in extreme south portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Heavy snow, probably mixed with sleet or rain tonight and Tuesday; colder in south and central portions tonight and in south portion Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday, with heavy rain probably changing to sleet or snow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast or east gales, becoming northwest Tuesday; overcast thick weather, mixed with sleet and snow tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Jan. 30 to Feb. 4, 1939, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Monday and again about Thursday, otherwise generally fair and much colder by Monday afternoon or night. Warmer middle of week and colder by Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	36	Minneapolis	—	—
Bermuda	—	—	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	26	26	New York	36	36
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	62	58
Helena	20	22	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	72	72	Washington	38	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 30.
B—Minimum, Jan. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:41 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet
Tuesday 7:05 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:24 p. m.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1939, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between January 23 and February 7, 114 social agencies and federations, comprising over 150 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1939 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign Goal is this year set at $4,645,000 and is a goal, to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 27 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 45 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 49 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Stuart C. Rand is general chairman of its 1939 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 31,434 families, comprising more than 124,000 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 131,522 meals and 47,917 nights lodging. 11,736 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid. 17,046 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 136,136 days care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 19,961 children. 19,158 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,275 settlement houses, clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training. 65,843 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize, in connection with this year's appeal, that the newly formed Cambridge Community Federation will participate in the 1939 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the under-privileged, tend to stabilize society and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Curley-Walsh Split Ignites Washington Political Fires

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The declaration of former Gov. James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, against Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and other members of his Party ignited several political fires in the capital.

Mr. Curley's denunciation of Senator Walsh for failure to support the Democratic ticket on which Mr. Curley ran for Governor last year failed to arouse any public comment from the Senator. But Mr. Walsh told close associates here after the Curley speech last week he considered Mr. Curley "through politically." He described him as "a destructive force."

The two Democrats may run against each other for the first time in their long political careers in the next primary as candidates for the Senate. Massachusetts Democrats are divided in their opinions on which would carry a primary election.

Pointing to Mr. Curley's defeat in 1936 by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts for the Senate, by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston in 1937 for the Mayoralty, and by Leverett Saltonstall for the Governorship last year, they indicated privately they believed Mr. Curley would be defeated again for the Senate by a Republican if he won the nomination.

Measure of Strength

Meanwhile, the selection of a State Democratic Chairman to succeed Joseph J. McGrath, now Collector of Customs, will be the first measure of strength between the two men in their own Party. Mr. Curley already has announced he favors former State Auditor Thomas Buckley. Undoubtedly, Democrats here said, Senator Walsh would support another candidate. They said he already had conferred with Joseph Mulhern, Boston attorney.

The positions are Collector of Internal Revenue, $7,000 a year; United States Attorney, $7,500 a year; and United States Marshall, $6,000 a year.

Three Slated for Post

At least three New England Democrats who were swept out of office last year in the Republican victories are slated for Federal posts. They are former Senator Fred H. Brown, Somersworth, N. H.; Former Representative William Fitzgerald, Norwich, Conn., and Former Representative Aime Forand, Central Falls, R. I.

Still Rising

Community Fund Meter

Showing $2,360,000 of the desired $4,645,000 is subscribed.

Taxi and Dog Track Issues Up for Vote in City Council

The City Council this afternoon faced its most important meeting in recent years with two momentous issues to be voted upon—elimination of the taxi stand monopoly and permission for a dog track to be laid out within the city limits.

Soon after the Council assembled in Faneuil Hall it adjourned to go into executive session to consider the taxi issue. It was expected that the dog track question would likewise be considered privately. A final vote on either issue was not expected until early evening. On both proposals the Council has held public hearings, the taxi hearings having been prolonged for over a month.

Sentiment of the Councilors this afternoon seemed in favor of approving the petition on the dog track, but on the taxi question few would venture an opinion. The vote on "dogs" was not expected to be as close as on the taxi referendum.

The hearings on the taxi referendum, together with the Finance Commission's investigation into charges of bribery, have clouded the issue in the opinion of some Councilors.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has avoided comment on either issue but if either or both is passed he will be obliged to take a position. He must either approve or veto the Council's action.

On the taxi referendum the Mayor is reported to favor the case for the independents and on the dog track he is said to be of the opinion that the issue should not be decided by the City of Boston but by the State Racing Commission.

The petition now before the Council is not for a license, but for consent to "lay out" a track. Any license to operate the track can only be granted by the State Racing Commission. Suffolk County voted 9,700 to 4,400 in favor of dog racing in November. Boston voted 155,000 to 95,000 to place the taxi monopoly issue before the Council for a decision.

Special Spending Holiday Urged

A two-year moratorium on all special spendings by the Legislature this year to help towns and cities stand up under Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $95,000,000 State Budget was proposed today by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, to the Committee on Legislative Affairs.

The proposal was made at a hearing on a minor measure authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to take control of "Jerry's Pit" on the Alewife Parkway in Cambridge, to save it from being closed as a bathing beach by its new owners. Mr. Parkman opposed this bill on the grounds that it would help pave the way to a 1939 orgy of special spending.

Pointing out that the huge state budget for 1939 would result in an assessment of $32,000,000 upon cities and towns or an equivalent of $7.50 per $1,000 more in real estate taxes, Mr. Parkman vehemently argued that the crisis must be faced by a two-year moratorium on all spendings that were not absolutely necessary to the functions of government.

The current financial crisis, he said, is enhanced by the holding over from last year of $9,000,000 in state taxes assessed upon the local communities. This meant that this year's state tax assessments would aggregate $41,000,000 as compared with $17,000,000 last year.

With every community now shouldering over-heavy financial burdens, Mr. Parkman declared, no more taxes can be saddled upon real estate without seriously jeopardizing the advance of business.

Until the financial crisis is met, he said, the state should adopt a general policy of no more spending for special purposes of any kind.

Snow Shovel Call Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

the central portion, and about six inches in the Boston area, diminishing to two to four inches on the Cape.

Traffic Moves Slowly

What traffic there was moved very slowly over the highways. Visibility was poor, and the driving northeast wind piled up deep drifts.

Heavy rain preceded the snow in some localities, particularly Southern New England along the coast, but the Weather Bureau predicted the rain would turn to sleet and snow later tonight.

Temperatures ranged from above freezing to two degrees above zero in Greenville, Maine.

Despite the storm, it was one of the busiest days of the winter in Boston harbor. Some 20 vessels docked. All were delayed from one to three hours and all required extra tug boats to assist in berthing in the strong wind.

The Cunard White Star liner Andania, coming from Liverpool with 18 passengers for Boston was forced to anchor off Graves Light all day, her skipper not wishing to risk the trip up the harbor. He expected to dock late today.

The Lady Drake came in from Bermuda with 100 passengers, and docked after an hour's delay. Later, as the ship left the harbor for Canada, it was again forced to anchor for an hour to let the storm abate.

The Excambion of the American Exports Line was delayed for three hours before docking.

Cape Cod Canal was virtually closed to traffic as shipping piled up at both ends, waiting for clearing weather.

Most all the Nation was enveloped in storms of one kind or another today. The upper half from New England across New York State, the Great Lakes, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, northern portions of Indiana and on West were under heavy snow. Snow was particularly heavy in Chicago where it was predicted it would equal the 19-inch depth of the March, 1931, record snow.

Two Chicago Elevated trains collided in the low visibility, telescoping two passenger coaches. No fatalities were reported.

In Chicago all public and parochial schools were ordered closed. Thousands of commuters were late to work when suburban railroad and elevated trains, street cars, and buses were delayed.

Motor traffic was paralyzed. Only four automobiles crossed the outer drive bridge in five hours. Sections of the lakefront outer drives were closed. Mounted policemen were ordered to keep their horses in the stables.

Heavy Drifts Reported

The Chicago Board of Trade took the almost unprecedented action of delaying opening of the Great Exchange a half hour, until 10 a. m., (C. S. T.) because traders and clerks couldn't get there on time.

Michigan was enveloped from Detroit to Benton Harbor. Traffic was stopped on several main highways and virtually all side roads, the Associated Press reported. Drifts were measured at from two to seven feet, making it the deepest snowfall of the winter.

County schools in the Cleveland area were closed and traffic was tied up. There was a four-inch snow and heavy drifts at Toledo, with rain and icy slush elsewhere in Ohio.

Heavy rains and melting snow caused Western Pennsylvania rivers to rise but forecast of "colder" reduced any danger of floods.

Reports From Far Afield

New York City had rain squalls and a prospect of gales tonight.

Wisconsin escaped the storm which passed south of Iowa.

In Indiana the snow was heavy in the northern part.

Generally cloudy weather prevailed in the Southeastern states to Mississippi, with clear conditions from there west after heavy rainstorms brought three fatalities. Airline flights were resumed today. Four traffic fatalities in Georgia were attributed to rain and low visibility.

There was snow at Helena, Mont., it was cloudy in South Dakota and part of Kansas, and clear in Nebraska.

The Western Rocky Mountain States had cloudy weather, with snow in Nevada, and Idaho, and rain in Washington, Minnesota had clear weather.

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TORONTO, Jan. 30 (C. P.)—A driving blizzard from the east piled snow deep over Ontario today, all but paralyzing highway traffic in many districts. Streetcar service in Hamilton was halted as the gale's velocity along the Niagara Peninsula at times reached 50 miles an hour.

Driveway Clear Free With Grocery Orders

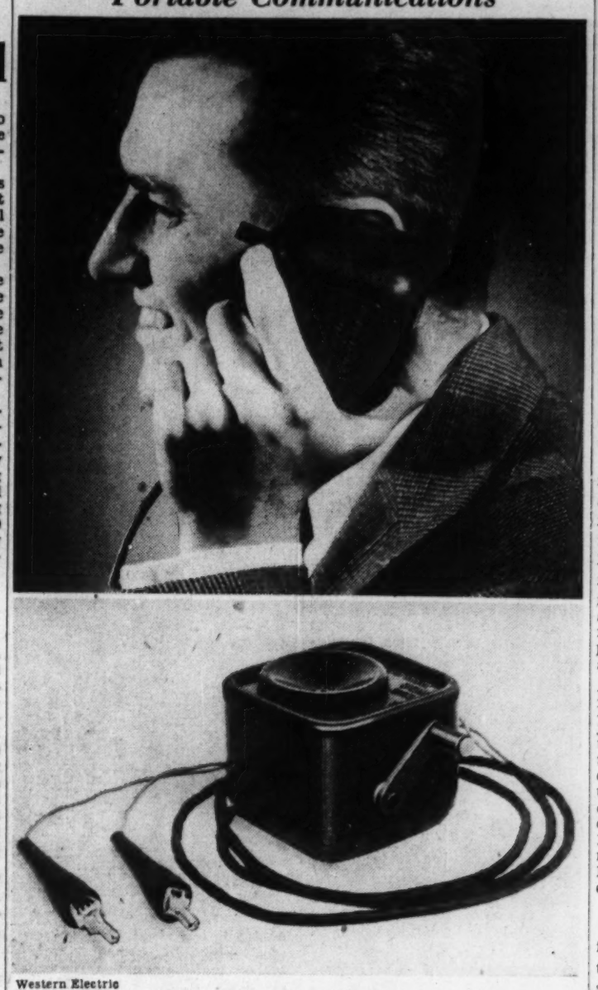
By the Associated Press

Jackson, Wyo.

A Jackson grocer has found a big asset in heavy snows, which stifle business in many communities.

Each order is delivered to the back door in a truck equipped with a snow plow. Thus each customer gets his driveway cleaned free.

Portable Communications



Western Electric

The Magnetic Telephone

Light and compact, the "voice-powered" batteryless telephone, shown in use in the upper picture, is completely self-contained and acts both as a transmitter and as a receiver. The user alternately shifts the instrument from his mouth to his ear as the conversation proceeds. A generator, operated by a small crank, the handle of which is seen protruding from the upper left of the device, supplies signaling current. The lower picture shows the instrument. All it needs is a telephone wire to which it is attached by the spring clips and another instrument at the opposite end of the wire to make up a complete telephone system.

New 'Voice-Powered' Phone Works Without a 'Central'

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A novel telephone instrument which gains its power solely from the speaker's voice and enables the user to call any of five other stations without the need of a "central," has been announced by the research laboratories of Bell Telephone.

The "magnetic" telephone, as the device is known, was designed by the laboratories primarily for use in such places as railroad yards, ships, coal mines, construction camps and similar locations where the need exists for simple, highly reliable and portable communication facilities. Its use for a private system in large homes is also feasible. The design was first conceived to serve aboard ship where failure of the ship's electrical supply cannot affect operation because the electrical voice current is generated internally by the impact of sound waves on a special diaphragm, hence its independence of external power either of batteries or house current.

In size and shape the telephone resembles a child's building block and its secret of operation rests in a small but powerful permanent magnet. Voice currents are generated when the flux from the magnet is influenced by the motions of a metal diaphragm assembly vibrating under the impact of sound waves.

The instrument at the receiving end is exactly the same, and as a receiver operates in reverse order, reconverting the voice currents into intelligible speech sounds. Each instrument is fitted with a small hand crank for generating signalling tone. The called party hears a shrill, distinctive note, similar to that of a fire siren, capable of penetrating through loud noises.

Though the new telephone is intended for communications only at short range, a measure of its effectiveness may be gained from knowledge that suitable transmission was obtained in tests over an artificial line of number nine copper wire 200 miles in length. Protection against weather and mechanical injury is provided by a semi-hard rubber housing inside a sealed, cast aluminum case. Connection with a telephone line is a matter of seconds, by means of a waterproof cord, the conductors of which terminate in spring clips.

Import Jump Traced to Pacts

First effects of the new Anglo-American trade treaty were announced in Boston today by Joseph G. McGrath, Collector of Customs, who attributed a boost in imports of $4,000,000 for the first four weeks of the year largely to the treaties.

Pointing out that the agreements with the United Kingdom went into effect Jan. 1, Mr. McGrath said that imports for the first month of this year totaled $13,088,886, while for the same period a year ago they totaled but $9,004,116.

He said that in the first two or three weeks of the treaty's effectiveness Canada had used up 39 per cent of its quota of beef shipments and 50 per cent of its molasses quota.

Wool continued to be dominant in port business upturn. The first four weeks of this year wool imports totaled 979,947 pounds. A year ago they were 551,512 pounds. Since July 1, imports have totaled 31,224,488 pounds, as contrasted with 16,762,186 pounds for the same period last year.

On interesting aspect of the imports was that while imports for consumption were about the same as last year, namely, $1,900,000, imports for warehouse are now running considerably larger, $606,785 as compared with $179,395 last year.

This is taken to mean that more goods are being brought into the country for storage in the expectancy there will be enlarged demand in wholesale and retail channels.

Candid Cameras To Click at Show

Candid camera fans will have their inning at the New England Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show which opens in Mechanics Building, Boston, next Saturday and will continue for eight days thereafter. Prizes totaling several hundreds of dollars are offered by the management for the best photographs of scenes and events within the building.

At this miniature Worlds Fair promoting vacation joys, the display of motor boats will be the largest shown here—water craft ranging from homemade contrivances and collapsible boats to small yachts. In a large tank in Grand Hall, guide contests and sports of the North Woods—log rolling, canoe tilting, a battle royal of canoes—will be staged. There also will be log-chopping and wood-sawing contests.

T.W.O.C. in New England Organized on State Basis

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today announced it would operate henceforth on a State instead of a regional basis in New England.

Emil Rieve, T. W. O. C. Executive Director, announced the appointment of these state directors under the new set-up: Albert Clifton, Connecticut; Robert Gaffney, Rhode Island; Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts, with Harold Daoust as Assistant; George Jabar, Maine; and Henry Jennings, Vermont-New Hampshire.

G.O.P. Has Eye On Plans For Redistricting

Present session of the Bay State Legislature expected to take up long overdue movement.

Perpetuation of Republican legislative and Executive Council power for another decade through redistricting legislation is anticipated as one of the certain political results of the present session of the Massachusetts General Court.

Since prorogation of the 1938 Legislature a Republican-dominated special commission has been studying plans to revise Senatorial, Representative and Councilor districts. No report is expected from the commission much before May. But even now some members of the commission have readily reported that any recommended plan will continue Republican control of the Senate, House and Council.

At present the Senatorial Republican strength is 27 to 13. In the House the Republicans have a majority of more than 100 in the 240 total membership. In the Council there are seven Republican Councilors and one Democrat. These figures represent the greatest Republican strength in recent years. But even in the low years of 1935 and 1936 the Republicans had a nominal majority in both branches although Democratic gubernatorial pressure eliminated it.

Long Overdue

The present redistricting attempt is long overdue. Under a constitutional provision new districts were supposed to have been established in January, 1939. However, with Democratic Governors in office for the past four years, all attempts by Democrats to force through redistricting plans were foiled by the Republican majorities, which held fast on this issue, even if on other issues Republicans did stray from the party lines.

During the 1938 session Gov. Charles F. Hurley, goaded by Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, made an effort to force redistricting. Mr. McGlue even threatened to go to court in an effort to set aside the present districts and to force all Representatives, Senators and Councilors to run at large in the November, 1938, election, which would have developed serious confusion.

However, Mr. McGlue did not carry out his oft-repeated threat. Later he explained that Democratic leaders insisted such a move would hurt the party's election campaign at a time when victory was in sight. Mr. McGlue now insists that such a fight would have aided the party in warding off the November election defeat.

Democratic Rights

At any rate Mr. McGlue is now fighting to protect Democratic rights in redistricting. He has submitted a proposed redistricting plan for the Senate, and has warned that any gerrymandering tactics by the Republicans will result in court action.

Yet one Republican member of the special commission revealed that a study of the McGlue plan shows evidence of an amazing Democratic gerrymandering scheme. Therefore, that member is regarding the McGlue plan as a signal for the Republicans to do whatever gerrymandering that may be accomplished within the restrictions of the Constitution.

The present year provides the Republicans with their most favorable opportunity for redistricting, with a Republican Governor in office and the Legislature G. O. P.-controlled by large majorities. The last redistricting was accomplished in 1926, with the districts, under the constitution, to be in effect until January, 1939. During the fight last year Republican leaders contended this provision was directory rather than mandatory and therefore that the districts continued in effect until new ones were established.

The 1926 Districting

The 1926 redistricting was done so well, in Republican eyes, or so poorly, according to the Democrats, that although the state went Democratic on state-wide offices in 1934 and 1936, the Legislature and the Council were numerically Republican.

Th present redistricting is to be based upon the 1935 state census. Many districts are far out of balance in regard to population, with some Representatives and Senators having even double the constituents of their colleagues.

The constitution provides that the Legislature shall redistrict the Senatorial and Councilor districts, and shall assign the number of Representatives to be elected from each county. The actual Representative districts are drawn either by the County Commissioners of each county or by a special board established by the Legislature.

In view of the fact that some County Commissions are controlled in part by Democrats, there is some talk that the Legislature may appoint boards to redistrict the various Representative districts. The boards would be Republican controlled. It is understood such a system never has been tried before, but it is provided for under the constitution.

Million in Commodities Given to 62,000 in N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 30 (AP)—Food and clothing having a value of almost $1,000,000 were distributed in New Hampshire last year by the Surplus Commodities Corporation, Director Bert Fraser said today.

Close to 10,000,000 pounds of commodities, in addition to 435,000 pieces of wearing apparel, were distributed to 14,425 families, representing more than 62,000 persons.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What Every Woman Wants," starring Francine Larrimore. 8:30. By Esther Forbes and Saxon Kling. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Legal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "Always in Trouble." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gablin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain," 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," done as "An Optical Poem." "How to Play Ping Pong." Benny Meroff and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Edward G. Robinson, in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow Gladys George in "Thorobreds Don't Cry." Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures." "March of Time." Robert Benchley. Peter Smith. Travel Through Cape Cod.

Metropolitan—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Swing, Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray and Johnny Downs. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Also "Stablemates," featuring Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery.

Tremont—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
Fredric March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart." 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Paris Honeymoon." 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Service De Luxe," with Charles Ruggles, Mischa Auer and Constance Bennett. Also "Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury. Daily at 3:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Also Lecture by Laurence Sickman, Curator of Oriental Art at the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri. Subject: "Chinese Wall Paintings." 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Area to Have Radio Free From Static by Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAXTON, Mass.—Up on a ridge in this little town just west of Worcester a high-powered radio station that will send out clear and static-less programs is being built by John Shepard III, President of the Yankee Network. Employing the method of transmission developed by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, known as "frequency modulation," its signal, which is to be on the air sometime in May, is expected to service most of southern New England, including the Boston area.

The station, W2XOJ, is in the 40-megacycle band, on about seven meters, in the ultra-high frequency channels close to those on which television signals are being radiocast. Engineers of this station expect to come on the air with a power of 40 kilowatts at first. Later this is expected to be increased to 50 kilowatts, the maximum power allowed in the United States. Even though a receiver which could tune to seven meters could pick up this station it would be an unintelligible program since only sets with a circuit invented by Major Armstrong would be able to reproduce its programs.

The most important New England development in the type of radio transmission developed by Major Armstrong, the Shepard station's signal will be clear of atmospherics and static, natural and man-made, and is expected to serve programs with a greater fidelity and quality of tone to listeners. "Frequency modulation" which this station will use, in contrast to "amplitude modulation," the existing system, is a method whereby the wave frequency as radiocast is changed by the fluctuations of the voice and not with the intensity of the radiation.

400-Foot Tower Eventually

On Mt. Asnebumskit in Paxton a 400-foot antenna of special design will be erected eventually though for immediate purposes a 200-foot mast will be used for the first tests. Due to the antenna's elevation the ultra-high frequencies radiated from it, which would ordinarily go as far as the horizon, about 25 miles, will cover a much larger service area including Boston on the east and Springfield on the west.

Alongside the antenna mast a special receiving array picks up test programs from the Boston studios of the Yankee Network in Kenmore Square. In a tiny wooden test shack close by where the brick and tile transmitter house is going up the signals from Boston are measured on Armstrong-type receivers. Eventually this radio channel from Boston will be a program circuit serving the Paxton station from the Boston studios obviating the need for telephone line connections.

In collaboration with the Paxton station the Yankee Network station on the summit of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, which at present relays weather reports to Boston, is expected to be the other link in a service providing most of New England with frequency-modulated programs.

A question which naturally arises from the coming on the air of a New England-wide service embracing the Armstrong system of transmissions is: will it displace present type sets? The answer, in the opinion of the writer, is yes, eventually; immediately, no. Not only would replacement transmitters have to be built throughout the country but receivers in the home would need to be altered or replaced so they could tune in the signals. Likewise radiocasting would have to move from its present channels to the ultra-high frequencies.

Hope to Convince Public

In the beginning the Yankee Network engineers hope that use under actual radiocasting conditions will demonstrate to the New England public the practicability of and the superior program service that these stations will deliver. It is the plan at first to have available new receivers which will function not only on the Armstrong system but also, by the flipping of a switch, will bring in the regular radiocast programs. The contrast between the two types of programs is expected to provide the most powerful argument for the Armstrong method.

The General Electric Company, which was the first licensee of the Armstrong method, has already developed sets to receive the Paxton signals and it is understood that several other prominent manufacturers will be producing sets by the time the station is on the air.

Cost of new receivers at first is expected to be in the neighborhood of $300, due to the high quality apparatus that must be employed to utilize to the fullest the advantages of the Armstrong system. Quantity production eventually will bring the price down to today's levels. The more common use of high-fidelity radio apparatus is expected to inaugurate an era of such better-sounding radio sets that enthusiasts for the Armstrong system say that listeners eventualy will ask themselves the old question of progress: "What did I ever see in those old radio sets?"

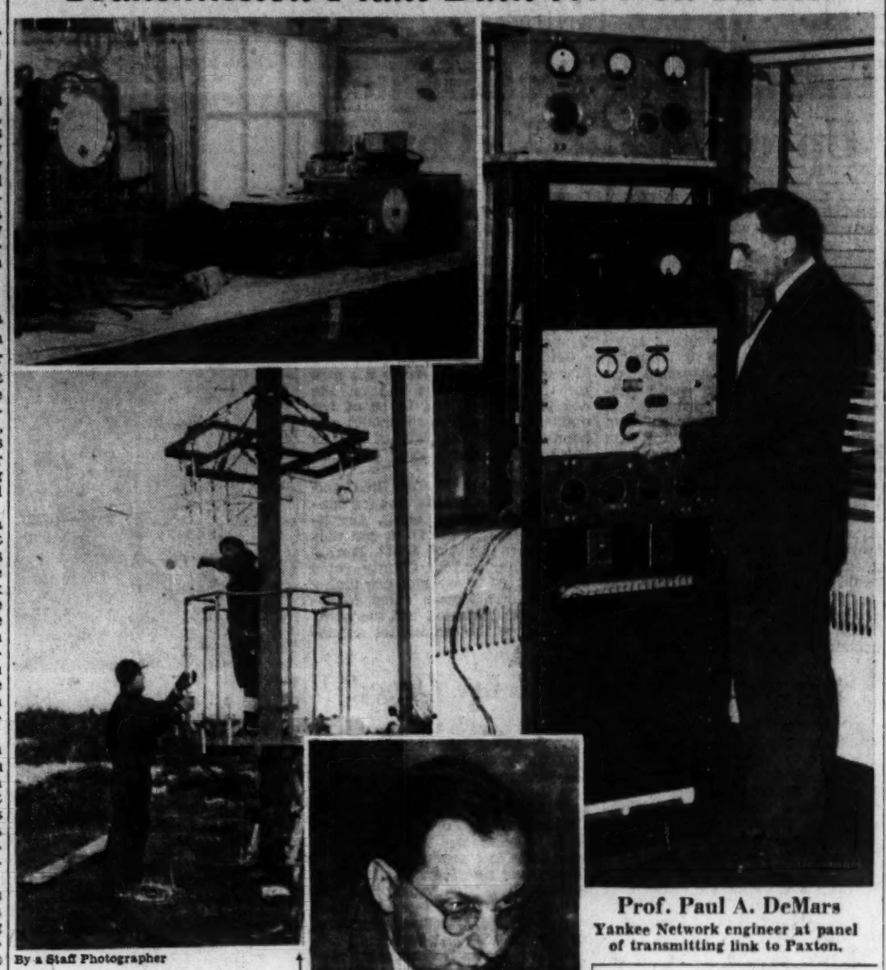
A. D. H.

The Allies Inn

- Breakfast
- Dinner
- Luncheon
- Guest Rooms

1703 NEW YORK AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Transmission Plant Built for New Radio



By a Staff Photographer

New Station

At top is test shack housing new apparatus at Paxton near Worcester. At bottom Yankee Network engineers assemble special antenna.

Irving Robinson

Yankee Network engineer in charge of building new station at Paxton.

Prof. Paul A. DeMars

Yankee Network engineer at panel of transmitting link to Paxton.

Quincy Council Studies Redistricting of City

The Quincy City Council today began a study of plans to re-divide the thirty precincts in the city to offset a situation where 700 voters in one precinct compared with 2,000 in another.

The plans if adopted are intended to relieve voting congestion and expidite the registration of voters.

U. S. Passport Fees

A fee of $9 is required for every citizen's passport issued.

W. C. T. U. Seeks Ban On Legal Gambling In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 30—A broad legislative program, including condemnation of legalized gambling, national prohibition of alcoholic beverages and suppression of the narcotics traffic through uniform legislation has been adopted by the Rhode Island Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Pending hoped-for return of national liquor prohibition, the organization at its state convention indorsed limited prohibition in all Federal areas, including the District of Columbia, CCC camps, Indian Reservations and the National Parks.

Moral Liberty Put Above Boundaries By Czech Patriot

Jan Masaryk, self-styled "citizen of the world," distinguished son of the distinguished father of Czechoslovakia, last night said he is "more interested now in trying to make Europe safe for Heine" than in juggling trade or racial barriers.

Speaking to a crowded, enthusiastic Ford Hall audience he said that geographical changes do not worry him as much at the moment as that "those who come after" may be given their chance for moral and spiritual freedom.

"If you Americans will stick to the necessary essential ideas of freedom, there will be no question about it that you will help Europe much more than by making this or that little correction or alteration. We are watching you."

Mr. Masaryk discounted the idea that England was "down and out" or that she had been "building up Germany against Russia." Instead, he pleaded for co-operation between the democracies, and especially the English-speaking ones.

Propaganda must be answered, not just ignored, Mr. Masaryk warned. "I am not suggesting, however, that propaganda be answered by propaganda. It should be answered by truth." The United States is peculiarly well equipped to do this, he pointed out. Dictatorships have extolled their broad highways, their punctual train service, the cleanliness of their hotels—democracies have taken these as a matter of course.

Jan Masaryk is confident that the integrity of Czechoslovakia will be maintained. "Bohemia has been for 2,000 years and will be for 2,000 more" but the plight of the Jews is much more alarming today because they are all scattered. For this reason he has been speaking in behalf of the Zionist movement, and is in favor of settling in Palestine as many Jewish refugees as can be financed.

Architects Seek State Regulation

Several Massachusetts architects appeared before a Joint Legislative Committee today to support their perennial bill for State regulation of their profession.

Milliard Gulick, of Boston, who filed the measure, which always has been defeated in previous sessions of the General Court, said that for years the architectural societies have sought in vain to regulate their own group. He said 40 States and three Territories now require registration of architects.

Several legislators and representatives of organized labor also appeared in behalf of the bill. Under the proposal, architects would be required to register at an annual fee of $10. A board of five members would be appointed by the Governor.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Permanent or no permanent, there comes a time in every woman's life when she finds she's got to put a few curls in her hair, here and there, and it's got to be done quickly! Surely you've had one of those moments yourself . . . when your hairdresser can't wangle you in that day, plead though you do, and yet your curls are at loose ends. This is the time when you'll appreciate one of those "presto-Matic" curlers that you can pick up at Gilchrist's for 50 cents. It's one of those clever little gadgets that clamps onto the hair and holds everything in place while you're rolling it up, or under, as the case may be. Then after you have done that, all you do is just push the button on the end, and out pops the hair, all done up in curl fashion, with a bobby pin holding it in place until such time as you're ready to take your hair down! Simple to use . . . and there's a girl at Gilchrist's who'll be glad to show you just how it's done, if you like. She'll also show you how the curler part comes away from the arm . . . for the purpose of redressing the curls. You dampen your hair a bit before rolling it up, of course. And that reminds us, though this is by no means the "advice to beauty" department . . . a little sugar dissolved in warm water still makes as grand a wave-set lotion as it did back in your grandmother's day, when grandma went in for frizz in a big way, and had to make up her own solution. And you should see the way it defies a rainy day!

Bloomer-Dress For Little Ella

Of course things may be different over at your house, but at our house we have a secret (oh, very secret) place where one of these days we're going to find all the stray socks and mittens and rubbers and bloomers that have been disappearing for many years with amazing precision. At least we hope to find it, because then we can mate up all the odd stockings and lone mittens and rubbers we have on hand. However, as far as the bloomer situation is concerned, some clever woman has just designed a bloomer-dress that takes care of the misplacing situation. At least if our little Ella, or mine, or anybody else's misplaces the bloomers, then she also must have misplaced the dress. Because they're all together! Which we think is a grand idea, and why didn't we think of it before. If we remember correctly they call them Spinning Top Pantie Frocks . . . and they're there at Jordan Marsh's in sizes that go from a three up to a fourteen. So everybody in your family is taken care of. Well, almost! The idea is that the panties are built right into the skirt. And they're cut somehow or other so that they're flat . . . which means that ironing the entire dress is just as simple as ever; because the skirt spreads out flat, too. And whirls around like a top when little Ella goes into action with a few twirls. The dresses themselves are little cotton prints, and the panties and the facing on the skirts are of some contrasting color. Which makes everything very springlike and gay. The small sizes are but $2. After size six you pay but a quarter more, though. Up on the third floor in the Tot's Shop.

Lipstick Colors to Match Clothes

It's pretty definite . . . the fact that all the fuchsias and magentas and plums and purples are still with us, as far as clothes are concerned. And it just naturally follows that you simply can't wear a shrieking red lipstick with any of these colors. Not and have any kind of color harmony, at least. We have found a good lipstick and rouge (both the dry and cream type) that are the pinky purple of the flower petal . . . just the color for these particular shades. Rose Laird's "Foxglove." You know it by its pretty green and white enamel container; with touches of ebony. And you can get both at Filene's and Chandler's, $1 each, and incidentally the lipstick is nice and creamy, and stays that way.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Rhode Island Speeds Task To Bar Spring Forest Fires

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—Preparations are being rushed in Southern Rhode Island to combat what forestry officials call the most serious fire hazard ever presented in the State.

During last September's hurricane the wind that swept in from the sea wrought tremendous damage in the wooded western section of the State. Approximately 60,000,000 feet of marketable timber was felled and a dense mass of fallen trees, branches, and brush obliterated pathways and fire breaks in the woods.

Residents hoped for heavy snows this winter, snows that would weigh down the matted branches and brush and postpone the danger of fire until late in the spring. But the winter is half gone and there have been no heavy snows. Twigs and bushes torn off or uprooted in the hurricane are drying out. By spring they will offer little resistance to flames.

The mass of tangled branches has made it virtually impossible to penetrate the woods without chopping the way. Carl J. Lewis, Forest Fire Warden of South Kingstown, says: "Some of the most dangerous areas are without access. We can't reach them."

Hundreds of men are working to meet the emergency. Farmers and woodsmen from all parts of Rhode Island and lumberjacks from Aroostook County in Maine have joined the WPA crews the CCC workers, and the foresters from the National Park Service. Even with all the work being done, forestry officials estimate it would require two years to clear the wooded areas satisfactorily.

John Barnowich, National Park Service officer, said:

"It's not a question of whether or not the fires are coming; it's a question of how well we'll be able to handle them."

Brown University's Faunce House Gallery has opened an art exhibition of wallpapers. Some of the wallpapers on display were used in American homes nearly 200 years. One called "The Century," dating to 1760, was taken from the Colonel Pope mansion at Farmington, Conn. It has a grape and leaf pattern in gray with orange dots. Another, almost as old, came from an old house in Louisiana. Most of the early papers were made from French, Belgian, or English designs.

Race Board Drops Four Democrats Named by Hurley

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today denied having anything to do with the dismissal of four employees of the State Racing Commission, who had been hired at the institgation of Charles F. Hurley while Mr. Hurley was Governor.

"I will not interfere with the Racing Commission so long as it is carrying on honest racing," said Governor Saltonstall.

Charles H. Connors, Chairman of the Commission, declared the men had been discharged because their positions were unnecessary. "It was an economy move," he explained. "Their positions will not be filled."

The four men, all Democrats, ousted by the Republican-controlled Commission, effective Tuesday night, are:

Cornelius P. Cronin, former campaign treasurer for Mr. Hurley, accountant under the Commission.

William F. Donovan, chief clerk under former Governor Hurley, assistant secretary to the Commission.

Joseph G. Green, accountant for the Commission for four years.

Stephen Olybrick, appointed to serve as clerk of the Commission by former Governor Hurley.

The total salaries involved are $9,500.

The State Racing Commission was recently reorganized by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who forced the resignation of Thomas R. Foley and George G. Moyse, recent appointees of former Governor Hurley, who refused to delay action in assigning horse racing dates.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 31

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

for Tuesday, Jan. 31

(6.04mc—49.6m)

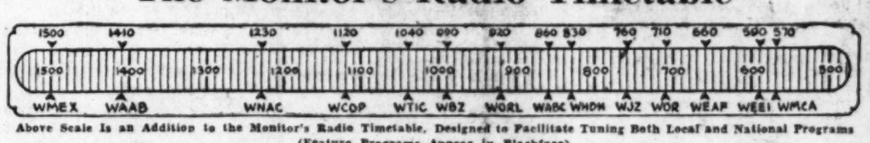
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—This Modern World: Current Events Round Table, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.

8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "Tutorial Systems in Action," Theodore Spencer.

8:30 p. m.—"Splenders of Literature": Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University; "These, the Psalms—8 and 19."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mail"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "New Voices"	'Alias Jimmy Valentine': dramatization	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"		Edwin C. Hill	"Markdown Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety program	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Pine Tree Troubadours"	'Leaders in Dance Time'		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of America": drama	"Carson Robison and His Buckaroos"	Al Pearce and His Gang: Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast": vocalists; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15				"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Breed Walker, news
8:45			Jacques Renard's Orch.	Tribute dinner
9:00 Theater: "The Arkansas Traveler"	"Now and Then": Frank Hodak's Orchestra	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; D. Thompson	Listeners' Theater: "Crime in Vermont"	The Swingsters
9:15				Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:30 with Fay Bainter and Bob Burns	Westminster Choir and string ensemble	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour
9:45		Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloists; quartet	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		George Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:30 Columbia Workshop: dramatization	National Forum: Sen. Robert F. Wagner	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 President Roosevelt at Birthday Ball;	Birthday Ball: President Roosevelt; James Melton, tenor; others	Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30		Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	President's Birthday Ball, Boston
11:45		Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	Church in Wildwood	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"		Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Charm": talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations: music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the Air": "Guide Posts"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"		Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Etiquette talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Sidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Manhatters: orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks.	News; music; time; stock quotations	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummin's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist	Don Arres; orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Speaker; music	Studio soloist
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Hollywood Fanfare"
2:45	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
3:00 League of Composers: quartet recital	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conservatory recital	Sports reports
3:15	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports reports
3:30 "Story of the Song": recital	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and Fiddle"	Sports reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government talk	Sports reports
4:15 Studio speaker	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 Orch.; dog talk	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Folk Singers	'Easy Aces': sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	"Parade": music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	WBZ Presents: talk	Dramatized news	"20th Century Serenade": recordings	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	NBC vocal recital	"Don't You Believe It"		"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 "Big Town": E. Robinson; C. Trevor.	Gilbert and Sullivan: "H. M. S. Pinafore"	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch; soloists	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Buck Nation
8:15				Studio program
8:30 Al Joison and company; guest	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": interviews; music	New England Town Meeting: "How Shall Democracy Meet Totalitarianism?"	Hans Buchwald's music
8:45				Hans Buchwald's music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson quiz		Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"				Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; soloists	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45	Paul Martin's Orchestra		Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	Bob Hope; Glenda Farrell; orchestra	Americans hockey	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15			Larry Clinton's Orch.	Gypsy orchestra
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 "Swing Partner"	"Hot Stove League"	Kemper Song Stories	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 A. J. Altmeyer;	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 "Social Security"	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Day's End": music

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"Pepperell" Red Label	81x99 and 72x108 sizes	Now	89c ea.
"Morewear"	81x99 and 72x108 sizes	Now	79c ea.
"Lady Pepperell"	81x99 and 72x108 sizes	Now	$1.09 ea.
"Cannon" Fine Muslin	81x99 and 72x108 sizes	Now	89c ea.
"Cannon" Percale	81x99 and 72x108 sizes	Now	$1.29 ea.
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Crossword Quiz Answers

R	O	S	A		A	U	S	T	R	I	A	N		
A	R	U	N	T	A		P	O	O	L		A		
F	I	N	N			H	E	B	E		O	Z		
T	O	N	E		T	I	N	Y		A	V	A		
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President Lines' Head Seeks Trade in Place of Subsidy

If American ships could increase their total cargo tonnage only nine per cent, they would need no further subsidies from the Federal Government. At least, that is the claim made in Boston by Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the American President Lines, successors to the old Dollar Lines, who came here with other officials of the company for a tour of offices in the East and the Middle West. The first call was on New York. From Boston, the group goes to Middle West cities, Chicago being a chief place of visit.

The entire American merchant marine, including subsidized and unsubsidized vessels, carry only 26 per cent of America's commerce, he said. The United States Government is paying subsidies of $9,500,000 annually for operation of 147 vessels, with a gross revenue of $122,000,000; and these, together with unsubsidized ships in the American Merchant Marine, carry only 26 per cent of the country's commerce. By estimates of his, if American ships could secure additional business and handle about 35 per cent of the total commerce of the country—a gain of nine per cent — annual revenues would be $78,000,000 larger.

Self-Support

Of this increase, $43,000,000 would go to the subsidized portion of the merchant marine, which would mean, he noted, that "it would be entirely possible for us to maintain our merchant marine without paying operating subsidies at all."

American ships might expect 50 per cent of the country's commerce without being unreasonable, he said. Japanese ships carry 70 per cent of the commerce of Japan; Norwegian ships carry 62 per cent of Norway's commerce; Great Britain's ships take 60 per cent of their commerce. For Germany's vessels the figure is 58 per cent; for Italy's 46 per cent, and for the vessels of France, 39 per cent.

"Operating subsidies," observed Mr. Sheehan, "come from taxes; and it seems to me the height of shortsightedness for American businessmen to pay that amount of taxes each year, when they have it in their power, merely by diverting only nine per cent more of their commerce to their own shipping to relieve this situation."

Pleading for passenger patronage, Mr. Sheehan declared that passengers are safer on an American ship than on the ship of any other nation. "In more than three years only one passenger fatality has been due to casualty on inspected vessels of the United States. Our seamen are as good as can be found anywhere else in the world."

Flag on the Seas

Mr. Sheehan, a native of East Boston, where once were built square riggers and Donald McKay's tall ships, recently became head of the company that took over the Dollar Lines to operate them for the United States Maritime Commission, in efforts to keep the American flag on the seas. The company is functioning exactly as any other subsidized steamship line, and has been and will be subjected to the same regulations that apply to all, according to Mr. Sheehan.

The officials of the line came from the headquarters in San Francisco for a series of "good-will" dinners, at which the question of supporting the American Merchant Marine would be placed before industrial traffic managers, exporters and importers, and pleas made for patronage of both passengers and freight. The Boston dinner will be held at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow evening.

Meantime the ships of the old Dollar fleet, most of which were idle for months, have been rehabilitated at a cost of $2,300,000 and put back into service under the spread-eagle house flag of the American President Lines. And new vessels are being planned. Construction of three 35,000-ton liners for the trans-Pacific trade and six 10,000-ton passenger and freight vessels for the round-the-world service is before the Maritime Commission.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood at Emmanuel Church:

"For my text I take, 'He took him and healed him and let him go.' That was Jesus dealing with an afflicted man, under the eyes of sundry hostile Pharisees. We never hear of the man again. Does it ever occur to you to wonder what was the after-life of those whom Jesus helped? They mostly drop out of the story without subsequent mention. They are on their own.

"Now, no Pharisee would have let go a man who had come under his sway. The system-believers would have marshaled him into the technique of their authoritative unanimities. But Jesus took him and healed him—and let him go. He trusted him. He put him on his own responsibility. He gave him his own life to live.

"The results of authoritarianism look impressive. They seem to demonstrate power and our world adores power, whether in a dictator or a church. But Jesus was not interested at all in what the world calls power."

* * *

The Rev. H. Robert Smith in Grace Church, Newton:

"There is always something that a man can believe. It is impossible really to say, 'I cannot believe in anything.' Even if we cannot begin with our own religious experiences, we can begin at the faith of a friend.

"When the survivors of the wreck of the Cavalier were clinging to their lifebelts for those long 10 hours, there was little on which to base their hope for rescue. A vessel or two came within view, only to steam slowly away. And yet faith they had, and it was their faith that saved them.

"More than that, it was their religion, consciously or unconsciously, that kept this faith alive. For the act that saved them was their singing, and they were singing 'something religious.' Neither the rescued nor the rescuers are quite sure what they sang, but all witness to the fact that they sang something religious.

"The beginnings of religious life are like that."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving in Trinity Church:

"The American people are growing toward a more nearly Christian concept of a Christian society. There are some who damn all change, because it threatens the loss of their special privileges and the improvement of the underprivileged who will thus become less tractable and less docile. Our Lord, I am convinced, can only call this attitude resistance to the Kingdom of God, the absence of the Kingdom of God in their hearts.

"We Christians believe in charity, and I trust prove it through the Community Fund.

"But the Christian religion does not end with almsgiving. Anyone who has seen a cross or read the gospel story must know that its more searching test is the willingness to deny self in order to share and bear others' burdens, and more than that, in order to reinstate the dispossessed into positions of brotherliness with ourselves.

"In concrete terms, this means today that the small fraction who possess unusual privilege believe in and accept ungrudgingly the giving up of some of these privileges which separate them off in order to extend the essential livable opportunities to others."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Wadsworth in the Church of the Covenant:

"The sectarian outlook is a one-track mind where the things of the Kingdom of God are concerned. In its devotion to truth it fails to recognize that truth is many-sided and that each of its other sides may reflect something of the mind of God.

"In its loyalty to its own small sect, it fails to see that there are other branches of the Christian church which are also doing the work of God, which are receiving the manifold benedictions of His spirit. There are reasons why we should pray to God to give us a broad outlook rather than a narrow sectarian one."

New Bedford Mayor Calls Bribe Charge Ridiculous

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford today termed "ridiculous" the accusation of Capt. Llewellyn Roberts, star prosecution witness, that he had asked Captain Roberts for a bribe of $25,000 in a garbage collection contract.

Mayor Carney on trial on two counts in an indictment charging solicitation of a bribe, resumed his defense testimony which was interrupted by the week-end recess.

Before a packed courtroom, Mayor Carney, in a quiet voice, told Judge James C. Donnelly and a special Bristol County jury the testimony of prosecution witnesses that they had talked with him early in April in his "blue curtained private office" was not true, because the office was being renovated and the curtains were not put up until the end of April.

Tells of Meeting

Mayor Carney testified Chester G. Parsons, Needham equipment salesman, tried only to interest him in specifying Mr. Parsons' equipment for New Bedford garbage collection, and he denied that they had talked about money in their three meetings in 1938.

Mr. Carney said Whitney J. Bent, another prosecution witness, came to his office and said "I understand that it is necessary for one to have $25,000 to get the contract."

"I told him that was ridiculous—some more of that Roberts talk. If you want the contract, go ahead and bid on it. If you need any further information about it, see the Board of Public Works or the Aldermen, the matter is entirely in their hands," Mayor Carney testified. to get at it."

Talks With Roberts

In his conversation with Captain Roberts about the garbage contract, Mayor Carney said Captain Roberts told him: "There's $25,000 to be made in this garbage contract, and I'd like to get at ait."

"You're not serious, I told him," Mayor Carney testified. "You have no equipment—no funds."

Roberts Case Dropped

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Asserting that the evidence was doubtful and that it was just "another picayune case," District Attorney William C. Crossley on Saturday nol prossed larceny charges against Capt. Llewellyn Roberts, a major witness in the current trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney, who is charged with soliciting a bribe. Captain Roberts was chrged with larceny of $80 from Charles Herman during a card game, Dec. 21.

NYA Program Helps 3,721 N. E. Students

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The college and graduate aid program of the National Youth Administration for 1938-1939 will reach 3721 students in four New England States. They will receive a total of $497,145, NYA officials said.

The State allotments are: Massachusetts, 2,539 students; $337,575; Vermont, 286 students, $38,610; Rhode Island, 438 students, $59,130; New Hampshire, 458 students, $61,830.

College students may not receive more than an average of $15 a month and graduate students are restricted to an average of $30 a month. The average payment has been reduced, Mr. Williams said, because the applications for student aid far exceed the number who can be given assistance.

Tobin and Byrd Greet Their Friend

Wide World

Capt. Frederick E. Crockett Met at the Dock Today

Left to right are Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Norman Vaughan, and Edward Goodale, former Byrd Expedition members, and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Captain Crockett is seated and exhibits some of the specimens he brought back from his trip to Netherlands New Guinea, for Peabody Museum, Harvard.

Byrd Explorer Returns From East Indies

In the middle of an unusually busy day at the City Hall today, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's desk was empty for the space of one hour. For even a busy day could not keep the Mayor from going down to the Harbor and welcoming his boyhood friend and explorer, Frederick E. Crockett, back from Netherlands New Guinea with a boatload of rare specimens of animal, bird, and plant life.

Also at the dock was Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Mrs. Byrd, who remember Mr. Crockett as the young man who left off his classes in the middle of the year at Harvard some years ago to become a dog-sled handler in one of Byrd's expeditions to the polar regions. Asked if he had met with any exciting experiences, Mr. Crockett replied:

"Well, I was living with head-hunters and cannibals for several months. And during the first three months I couldn't convince them that I was a friend."

The explorer and his wife, who went along as a representative of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, spent nine months in the interior of New Guinea 50 miles away from the nearest white man's outpost. Mrs. Crockett is now en route to Los Angeles by way of Japan while Mr. Crockett sailed into Boston Harbor in the Netherlands steamship Talissee this morning with the 80 cases of specimens.

Among the specimens were some rare orchids to be taken by the explorer to the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia whom he is representing.

The expedition left Gloucester November, 1936, and on its return from Java over the last few weeks, the schooner covered 11,000 miles.

State Federation Of Women's Clubs To Study Finances

"Club Finances" will be considered in detail at the institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 10:30 a. m., in the Boston Young Women's Christian Association Building. Forum speakers will be club presidents and will include Mrs. Anson Strong, Lynnfield Center Club; Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, Winchester Fortnightly Club; Mrs. Frank Richardson, Waltham Woman's Club, and Mrs. Clark L. Thayer, Amherst Woman's Club.

Mrs. George H. Tracy, President of the Newtonville Women's Club will explain the Club's system of budget making, and Mrs. Donald R. Zimmerman, President of the Framingham Woman's Club, will explain a system of money management in schools sponsored by the Club.

Preceding the forum, Mrs. G. Viola Dangelmayer, Chairman of the Division for Co-operation with disabled War Veterans, will tell how clubs may share in the work. Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Vice-Chairman of the Division of Public Welfare, will talk on "Good Citizenship."

Highlights of the recent board meeting of the General Federation in Washington, will be given by Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, and Miss Frances Letson, Chairman of Junior Membership, will speak on "Junior Conferences."

N. H. Truck Drivers Law Is Upheld By U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that New Hampsire had the right to punish a truck company on a charge of violating in 1937 a 1933 state law prohibiting truck drivers for hire from working continuously more than 12 hours.

The H. P. Welch Company, operating between Manchester, Concord and Claremont in New Hampshire and Boston, contended the Federal Government had taken jurisdiction in the 1937 motor carrier act regulating the operation of trucks.

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission suspended the company's registration certificate for five days. This was upheld by the State Supreme Court.

Justice Butler delivered today's opinion that affirmed the State Court's decision. No dissent was announced.

New England Jews Rally to Refugees

A New England Region of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has been organized with the purpose of aiding distressed Jews overseas. More than 700 delegates from 100 New England communities gathered here yesterday in an organization program in which Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant and philanthropist, was elected chairman.

"The Joint Distribution Committee is trying to discipline Jewish resistance to tyranny and injustice," Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, of New York, Chairman of the Committee, told the New England goup.

"We are co-operating with the American Committee for Christian Refugees, the Catholic Committee for German Refugees, with the Quakers and with all local organizations in America and abroad, who are trying to meet this situation," he declared.

N. H. Legislative Agents Named By State Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 30—Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller has released the names of the following legislative agents who will represent the interests named during the current legislative session:

Austin E. Page, Concord, Christian Church; E. F. Blakely, Nashua, Indian Head National Bank, which is behind the branch banking movement; John J. Cummings, Manchester, New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association; Robert W. Upton, Concord, New Hampshire Bankers Association; Carl C. Jones, Concord, Association of Casualty Executives and New Hampshire Board of Underwriters; Edgar C. Hirst, Concord, Savings Banks Association of New Hampshire; Stinson L. Taylor, Concord, associations of oil companies and producers; Frank N. Sawyer, Weare, American Legion; F. Clyde Keefe, Dover, Salem Chamber of Commerce on parimutuel legislation; Robert B. Hamblett, Nashua, New Hampshire Bankers Association and the Savings Banks Association of New Hampshire.

Matthew J. Gorham, Concord, firemen's retirement bill; Norris Cotton, Lebanon, Public Service Company of New Hampshire; Sulloway, Piper and Jones, Concord, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Public Service Company of New Hampshire; Frank J. Sulloway, Concord, New England group of the Investment Bankers Association of America and the Manchester Water Works Commission; H. L. Barnard, Concord, New Hampshire Truck Owners Association; George M. Putnam, Contoocook, and Francis E. Robinson, Concord, New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation; Leigh S. Hall, Concord, automobile dealers; Herbert W. Rainie, Concord, New Hampshire Association of Sheriffs; Neil Tolman, Nashua, New Hampshire Association for the Promotion of Branch Banking and the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua.

The Rev. Ernest L. Converse, Concord, New Hampshire Christian Civic League; E. Ross Carver, Nashua, Indian Head National Bank; Philip S. Willey, Campton, New Hampshire division of the Northeastern Cabin Owners Association; John L. Barry, Manchester, American Federation of Labor; W. H. Watson, Keene, town of Winchester in the interest of flood control; Ora W. Craig, Concord, Democratic State Committee; Laurence F. Whittemore, Pembroke, Boston and Maine Railroad, Maine Central Railway, Boston and Maine Transportation Company, and Boston and Maine Airways; Ernest L. Bell, Keene, Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Company; Ray O. Cutler, Sr., Concord, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

William J. Neal, Meredith, New Hampshire State Grange; James W. Tucker, Hampton Beach, Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce; Louis E. Wyman, Manchester, Indian Head National Bank and the State Y. M. C. A.; Harry J. Welch, Penacook, matters relating to automobile registration; Richard F. Upton, Concord, Outdoor Advertising Association of New Hampshire; Foster and Lake, Concord, St. Paul's School and International Council of Religious Education; Albert S. Cuson, Manchester, Public Relations Advisory Council; and Gordon S. Lord, Concord, City of Concord.

Maine Shoe Worker Keeps Free Of Union While Payrolls Rise

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 30—When Maine's all-Republican Governor and Executive Council rejected the pardon petitions in behalf of the nine C. I. O. organizers serving jail sentences for conspiracy in the 1937 Auburn shoe strike, they turned a deaf ear toward the unified appeal of virtually every labor organization in the State. Not only the C. I. O., but the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation, representing its affiliates in the State, and various independent unions joined in urging pardon for the organizers who were convicted under a conspiracy law standing on Maine's statute books from long before the day of the labor organizers.

The decision caused some surprise in labor circles, and now it appears possible that it will serve to spur onward a general organization drive in Maine's basic industries, textiles and boot and shoes, by the C. I. O. unions. Already there is evidence of renewed activity and membership drives have been announced.

As A. Raymond Rogers, the C. I. O.'s counsel in Maine, explained, unionizing activities have been deliberately held in abeyance in Maine pending the outcome of the pardon hearing, but now will be pressed with greater force than ever. However, the temper of the average shoe or mill worker here, today, does not indicate he would welcome or even entertain the idea of going on strike. The hardships of the last shoe strike, despite the large sums spent on relief by the C. I. O., are too keenly impressed upon him.

The idea of organization, to function for his benefit without strike, is something else again, and if the C. I. O. can convince the workers that strike and strife are not the motives, it might meet with some success. It would seem, in any event, that the C. I. O. will have to do a lot of convincing before it makes much advance in organizing.

Maine still is not inclined toward labor-unionism. Mention "union" to a Maine shoe worker he is likely to think of three things—dues, strikes, unemployment, for such has been his experience in most cases. Perhaps under the present labor laws a campaign of education can change his view. C. I. O. heads say the attitude of many already has been changed and their applications for membership cards, even in the absence of a campaign, proves it.

Meanwhile, payrolls and employment are increasing in Auburn, Maine's largest shoe center. The average weekly shoe factory payroll for January, 1939, as compiled by the Chamber of Commerce, was $121,786, against $97,865 the previous month, while in Lewiston the textile payrolls increased from $160,195 to $167,141. In Auburn, too, a new shoe factory opened, announcing the manufacture of pre-welt children's shoes, a new kind of shoe for this section and one more commonly manufactured in Pennsylvania and New York.

Saltonstall and Tobin To Attend Birthday Ball

Prominent political figures, including Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will join with close to 30,000 persons tonight in honoring President Roosevelt at the annual "President's Birthday Ball" in the Boston Garden.

The affair is being held in conjunction with numerous other dances in other cities, the proceeds of which are to be used for persons believed suffering from infantile paralysis. Postmaster Peter F. Tague is Chairman of the Boston Ball Committee. John Roosevelt, son of the President, is expected to attend the Boston affair.

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Star Names Fellow Team Mate for New Mark—Varsity Sextets Ready for Action

Lash Names Deckard as Man To Lower Two-Mile Record

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is the expert opinion of Don Lash, who now wears the black and gold emblem of the Indiana State Police, that his indoor two-mile record of 8m. 58s. will soon be lowered. The standard has been on the books since 1937.

"I think that at least five seconds can be shaved from the two-mile record," said the sandy-haired veteran Saturday night, before winning the Leo Larrivee special at the Prout Games in the Boston Garden for the second successive year. "Perhaps I'll do it myself. But if I don't somebody else probably will. There are two or three boys running this winter who can lower it.

Deckard Can Do It

"Tommy Deckard can do it," Lash continued, pointing to the slender Indiana University star who stood nearby. "He's really a great two-miler, and although he might not admit it, I know he thinks he can do under 8.58. He needs more concentration on that particular distance, and plenty of rest between tries. Tom is too light to run often."

Deckard, unusually small for a middle distance man, finished a close second to Lash Saturday night, after setting the pace for 21 of the 22 laps around the Garden bowl. There is rarely more than two or three seconds between them, and as Deckard has not yet reached his peak, he is the logical successor to the Lash crown.

Incidentally, Lash finds it difficult to train now that he is attached to the Indiana State Police.

Back for B. A. A. Games

"It is interesting work," the National cross-country titleholder continued, "and I'm mighty glad I signed on. But I do find it hard to keep in condition. I sandwich workouts in between assignments. I worked right up until the time I left for the Prout meet. As a matter of fact, it looked for a while as if I might not come." Lash will be back at the Garden one week from Saturday for the annual B. A. A. Games.

The local track season was launched with thrills as a capacity 13,000 crowd packed the Garden for the Prout program. Many came to see the great Glenn Cunningham threaten the one-mile standard. And although the Kansan turned in a disappointing 4m. 15.2s. for his specialty, the enthusiastic throng was brought to its feet by several other sensational record-breaking events.

Records Shattered

Alan Tolmich equaled the world 5.7s. record in the 45-yard high hurdles; Ken Clapp of Brown University equaled the Prout 5.4s. standard in the 50-yard dash; Oklahoma's Harold Cagle, wearing a flashy green outfit, set up a new meet record of 1m. 12.6s. for the Prout 600 by nosing out Dick Gill, a local favorite; the National pentathlon champion, John Borican of New Jersey, lowered the meet and Boston 1,000-yard mark to 2m. 12.6s., and Fordham's great one-mile relay quartet was clocked at 3m. 23.3s. for a new city record in beating New York University, suggesting that the 1938-39 Boston indoor campaign is destined to become one of the most successful in many winters. When the B. A. A. program is run off in less than two weeks, another full house will unquestionably pack the North Station arena.

The relay section of the Prout card, as usual, kept the Garden in an uproar. A purple-shirted Holy Cross team staged a brilliant one-mile in fighting off Manhattan. The time was 3m. 23.9s., a new Hub standard, and seemed to clinch the first leg on the new Cahill Memorial trophy. But the Worcester boys were pushed into the background a few minutes later when the sensational Fordham four, with young Wesley Wallace running in the third spot, took New York U. in the amazing time of 3m. 23.5s., erasing the Purple mark from the books.

Another noteworthy performance was contributed by a startling Seton Hall Prep outfit, which toured the one-mile distance in 3m. 26.6s., better than a majority of college teams.

Huskies Feature In New Hampshire Winter Carnival

New Hampshire holds it annual winter carnival this week end with Northeastern providing the athletic competition, which is always one of the features of the gala affair.

As in the past the invaders from Boston will engage in four contests with the Wildcats, most important of which is the New England Intercollegiate League Hockey game. Of corresponding interest will be the New England College Conference varsity basketball game, while freshman contests in both hockey and basketball will wind up the program.

The hockey game has a distinct bearing on the League standing. Inasmuch as Rhode Island has clinched retention of its hoop crown, the basketball game will have no greater significance than any ordinary hard-fought contest.

Flurry of Goals In Five-Man Play

OTTAWA, Jan 30 (AP)—Now it's hockey that is being streamlined.

An experiment with five-player line-ups instead of the conventional six was begun Saturday in the new Ottawa City Intermediate League. Seventeen goals were scored in two games and in one of them one goalie was called upon to handle 54 shots.

Cecil Duncan, Secretary of the district Hockey Association, asserted the system virtually eliminated bodychecking and emphasized stickhandling and skating.

Miss Capati Leads

MANILA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Dominga Capati, who found time to learn to play golf while employed as a washwoman on a sugar estate, led the way at the end of the first elimination round of the 72-hole Philippine Women's Golf Tournament today.

Miss Capati, who has twice won the title, toured the course in 82, nine strokes better than her closest competitor. Her qualifying score was 86.

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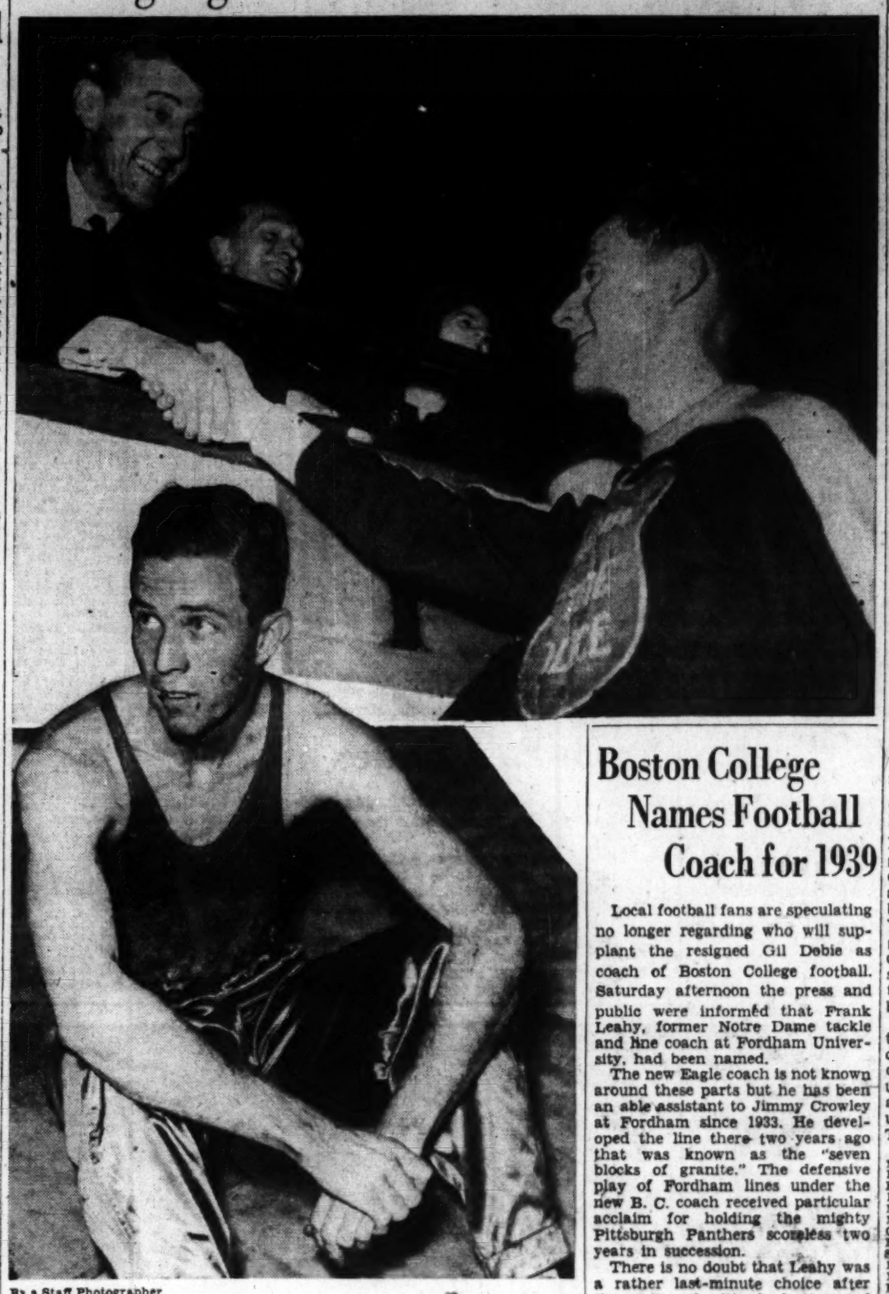
Highlights of Prout Games at Garden



By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Don Lash, the Indiana veteran who won the Leo Larrivee two-mile special for the second year in succession, being greeted by Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

Lower: Harold Cagle, Oklahoma Baptist flier and winner of the 600-yard run in Prout record time, who was awarded the Thomas E. Fitzgerald Memorial Trophy as the meet's outstanding individual performer by unanimous vote of sports writers covering the program.

Sporting Around the Hub

Americans Coming Back for More

That was a nice win for the Bruins in New York. The Amerks, like the Canadiens, always seem to offer the Bruins trouble regardless of where they stand in the league. The 3-2 victory now gives the Bostons an edge of four victories in six starts against Amerks for the season. And the game last night was close enough to assure action when the two met here tomorrow night.

Manager Red Dutton will be at Jordan Marsh Company book department tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock where he will autograph copies of his new book, "Hockey: The Fastest Game on Earth."

The country Club of Brookline won its four Edwards' Cup matches with Royal Montreal at the The Country Club yesterday. The Clyde curlers played better than on Saturday when they won only two of the five matches in the Windeler Cup matches.

Another Boston College coaching position is open now that Frank McCrehan has resigned his varsity baseball duties.

Celtic Park, South Boston, was the scene of a 3-to-2 victory for the American Soccer League team over a rival amateur team of State Select. Individual and combination ability of the pros was too much for the amateurs.

An evidently superior Satirev polo trio scored a decisive victory of 11 to 4 over Danvers Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory, putting Satirev in lead position in the Class A league standings.

Joe Poor, former Penn Military College star player, and Col. Arthur Harris, of Harvard College faculty, led the scoring attack, taking a three-goal lead in the first chukker.

Cavalry defeated Mayfair 7 to 6 in an overtime period tying Cavalry with Artillery for first place in the Class B league rating. Lieutenant Carlson's backhand angle shot won the final point in the "sudden score" period.

A lively game between Battery "A" and Newport in the Class C series left the servicemen on an even footing in the league standing, with a win and a loss. The score of 8 to 7 over Newport was gained in overtime.

Harvard poloists defeated the Hartford Cavalry Polo Association's team 9 to 8 Saturday night in Hartford, in the Crimson's first game away from home. Warwick Stabler, substituting for Ben Dillingham in back position, contributed his share to overcome Harvard's disadvantage in not having its own ponies along.

The Hub's baseball writers are rapidly filling their all-star banquet card for Thursday evening, at the Copley Plaza. Pie Traynor accepted an invitation over the week end, and falls in line behind Gabby Hartnett, Leo Durocher, Mickey Cochrane, Johnny Vander Meer and a host of other celebrities. It is regretted that Casey Stengel will be unable to attend.

Rumors of another trade involving the Bees are circulating again. The latest angle comes out of New York, suggesting that the Giants are on the other end of the prospective deal.

Max West, Bees, and Elden Auker and Charley Wagner, Red Sox, sent signed 1939 contracts to the local ball parks over the week end.

Terrier Tankmen In Meet Friday

Boston University's swimming team swings back into action next Friday night, Feb. 3, against Coast Guard Academy at New London, Connecticut.

Last year the Terriers easily defeated Coast Guard, 51 to 24, but this year with most of the strength gone, the Terrier tankmen will be hard-pressed for victory.

In its opening meet this year, the B. U. team was downed by M. I. T., 42 to 33, but followed that with a surprise victory over Connecticut State by the score of 44 to 31.

Coach Jack Wallace will depend largely upon his four ace free stylers, John Lukinchook, Charles Goldthwaite, Irving Macey and Allan Breed, together with Capt. Joe Palladino in the dive for the majority of the Terrier points.

Jim Collins Accepts

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Another member of the regular lineup with which the Chicago Cubs won the 1938 National League title, has accepted a pay cut for 1939 as Jim (Rip) Collins, first baseman, returned his signed contract.

College Polo

Yale 12, Army 9.
Giant Valley 14, Yale Jayvees 7.
Yale Freshmen 15, Boulder Brook 11.
Harvard 9, Hartford Cavalry Enlisted Men 8.

College Hockey

Boston University 5, Army 3.
Toronto 2, Clarkson 2.
Yale 6, Brock-Halls 1.

College Wrestling

Navy 27½, North Carolina 6½.
Penn State 17, Army 13.
Yale 27, Pennsylvania 3.

College Fencing

Yale 19½, Pennsylvania 7½.
Yale Freshmen 7, Exeter 2 (foils only).

College Swimming

Brown 42, Springfield 33.
Yale 49, Army 28.

Boston College Names Football Coach for 1939

Local football fans are speculating no longer regarding who will supplant the resigned Gil Debie as coach of Boston College football. Saturday afternoon the press and public were informed that Frank Leahy, former Notre Dame tackle and line coach at Fordham University, had been named.

The new Eagle coach is not known around these parts but he has been an able assistant to Jimmy Crowley at Fordham since 1933. He developed the line there two years ago that was known as the "seven blocks of granite." The defensive play of Fordham lines under the new B. C. coach received particular acclaim for holding the mighty Pittsburgh Panthers scoreless two years in succession.

There is no doubt that Leahy was a rather last-minute choice after the B. C. authorities had attempted to find a so-called "name" coach. According to John Curley, Athletic Director, it was during his tour of interviewing prominent coaches that Leahy was brought to his attention.

It is experimental signing assistant coaches to a head coach post, but Leahy has definitely impressed both the college authorities and the press with his personality and his progressive ideas on football. Like so many line coaches, he probably will lean toward defensive play first and spread to offensive play later.

He will return to Boston for the Varsity "B" Club dinner Wednesday and will begin a long spring practice sometime in March. Although he played under the same Notre Dame football system as Joe Sheetketski, new Holy Cross coach, he does not think their systems will be alike in their objective game.

Events This Week

Monday, Jan. 30

Amateur Boxing at Arena.

Tuesday, Jan. 31

Boston College vs. New Hampshire at Arena. (Hockey)

Boston Bruins vs. N. Y. Americans at Garden. (Hockey)

Thursday, Feb. 2

Boston University vs. Tufts at B. U. gym. (Basketball)

Friday, Feb. 3

Boston Junior Olympics vs. Providence at Garden. (Hockey)

Ice Skating at Arena, morning, afternoon, and evening.

Saturday, Feb. 4

Harvard Jayvees vs. Ramblers at Commonwealth Armory (Polo).

Bay State Hockey League at Arena in afternoon.

Boston University vs. Boston College at Arena. (Varsity and freshman hockey)

Boston Olympics vs. Valleyfield at Garden. (Hockey)

Harvard vs. Colgate at Cambridge. (Swimming)

Sunday, Feb. 5

Boston Olympics vs. Valleyfield at Garden. (Hockey)

Ice Skating at Arena, afternoon and evening.

Hockey At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

National League

Moston 3, New York Americans 2.
Toronto 2, Detroit 2, tie.
Montreal 1, Chicago 0.

International-American League

Pittsburgh 5, New Haven 3.
Cleveland 5, Providence 2.
Philadelphia 4, Syracuse 2.

American Association

St. Paul 8, St. Louis 3.
(No games scheduled tonight)

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Queen's	4	2	24	16	8
McGill	3	0	19	5	6
Toronto	3	1	27	8	6
Harvard	2	1	10	15	4
Princeton	2	2	20	16	4
Dartmouth	1	2	7	7	2
Yale	1	3	10	25	2
Montreal	0	5	13	38	0

Results Jan. 27

Queen's 2, Toronto 1.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
New Hampshire	3	0	17	2	1.000
Boston College	2	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	8	3	1.000
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
Northeastern	3	3	28	25	.500
Middlebury	1	2	5	23	.333
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

Cornell Moves Up in Eastern Cage Standing

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	148	109	1.000
Columbia	2	1	115	94	.667
Cornell	3	2	176	169	.600
Pennsylvania	2	2	153	150	.500
Princeton	1	2	97	94	.333
Harvard	1	2	98	129	.333
Yale	1	4	149	191	.200

This Week's Schedule

Saturday, Yale at Dartmouth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Strapping Jim Bennett the 6-foot 1-inch Cornell sophomore, scored 16 points in the Big Red's game with Yale last Saturday, brought his total for the season to 58 and jumped into first place in the individual scoring race of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, displacing another sophomore, Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, from the lead.

Bennett connected for seven baskets and two free throws in that game, making his total 25 goals and eight fouls. He has achieved that mark, however, in five games, giving him an average of slightly less than 12 per game. Broberg, idle last week, has scored 46 points in three games for an average of just under 16 per contest.

Wally Foertsch, Cornell captain and league high scorer in 1937, tallied seven points against Yale and gained third place, with a 37-point total. Anton Mischo, of Pennsylvania, is fourth, and Vadim Medvedeff, of Columbia, and John Cobb, of Yale, both sophomores, are tied for fifth.

Paced by Bennett, Cornell had little difficulty in scoring a 39—38 victory over the Blue. It was the Ithacans' third victory in five games, giving them undisputed possession of third place behind Dartmouth and Columbia, both of which were busy with mid-year examinations. Yale's setback was its fourth in five games. This was the only league contest of the week and it was the second time that Cornell had beaten the Blue this season. The Red won by 41 to 36 previously at New Haven.

There is only one game listed for this week also, Dartmouth and Yale coming together Saturday at Hanover. After that, however, the schedule assumes major proportions, with at least four games listed every week until the season's end on March 11. The individual scoring leaders:

Name & College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
Bennett, Cornell	25	8	58
Broberg, Dartmouth	19	8	46
Foertsch, Cornell	11	15	37
Mischo, Pennsylvania	10	16	36
Medvedeff, Columbia	13	9	35
Cobb, Yale	14	7	35
Diven, Pennsylvania	15	2	32
Schreiber, Penna	14	3	31
Ramsey, Cornell	12	5	29
Myers, Columbia	12	4	28
Heckel, Harvard	11	6	28
Batchelder, Dartmouth	10	6	26
MacLeod, Dartmouth	10	6	26
Page, Yale	11	2	26
Erickson, Yale	9	8	26

Union Club Squash Tournament Taken By Boston Player

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of Boston, won the third annual Invitation Squash Tournament of the Union Club yesterday with a straight-sets victory over Frank D. Rogers of the Yale Club, New York, 15—0, 15—7, 15—12.

Howes' smashing service dominated the match after a delayed start, in which Rogers ran up an 8-to-4 lead in the first set. Then the Boston star won 10 consecutive points and never again was in trouble.

In the semifinals earlier yesterday, Howes defeated Sam Cochrane of the University Club, who was forced to default when struck by a ball. Howes was leading at the time, 15—8, 15—8, 2—0.

Rogers scored a 15—10, 15—11, 15—8 victory over Frank Appleton of Harvard University in the other semifinal.

A. Willing Patterson of Philadelphia, last year's winner who was upset in the first round Saturday, won the consolation championship by defeating E. B. Alexander, Jr., of the University Club, New York.

Weiland Gets Increase

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30 (AP)—With receipt yesterday of Southpaw Bob Weiland's signed contract for 1939, President Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals, said:

"We may have the best pitching staff in the league."

Weiland, the seventh Redbird pitcher to sign, was given a good increase, but exact terms of the document were not disclosed. Bob won 16 games and lost 11 last season.

Breadon said he expects great things from Paul Dean, who is not yet in the fold, Tom Sunkel and Morton Cooper. Other hurlers who have signed are Lon Warneke, Curt Davis, Bill McGee and Al Sherer.

Lepine Is Silent

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—"Pit" Lepine, Playing Manager of New Haven's International-American Hockey League club, was silent on reports he would succeed Cecil Hart, who was given a "leave of absence" as Manager of Montreal's Les Canadiens.

Lepine admitted he had been in Montreal recently, but indicated it was only to obtain material for New Haven.

A's Sign Pitchers

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Two pitchers, Nelson Potter, a right-hander, and Edgar Smith, left-hander, have signed contracts with the Philadelphia Athletics, Vice-President Roy Mack announces.

Mack did not disclose the salaries to be paid either. Potter won 2 and lost 12 for the American Leaguers last season, while Smith won 3 and lost 10 games.

England 5, Wales 2

CHELTENHAM, England, Jan. 30 (CP)—Victorious for the second year in succession, England defeated Wales 5-2 in an amateur International soccer match Saturday. Last season England won 8-2 at Rhyl.

College Hockey Back on Ice After Mid-Winter Time Off

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Following its annual mid-winter lay-off, college hockey returns to the ice rink this week with games scheduled in both the New England Intercollegiate and Triple I hockey leagues.

Although many eyes will watch Yale's invasion of Canada over the week end, the best competition will in all probability be centered in the local hockey loop, which has carded three games involving all three teams tied for leadership in the standings with a perfect percentage mark of 1.000.

Important Games

Tomorrow night at the Arena, New Hampshire, undefeated in three league starts, will take on Boston College, unbeaten in two starts. Saturday at the Arena, Boston College will meet Boston University, which has won its only league contest, while at the same time Northeastern will travel to Durham to face the Wildcats.

If the Terriers can get by the Eagles, they may stand a good chance of winning the league championship for the second year in a row. Altogether this season, B. U. has won four and lost three, including their win over Army at West Point Saturday by a score of 5 to 3. The Eagles, who nosed out B. U. two seasons ago by one-half a game, have won four and lost four.

Three games are scheduled in the senior circuit for the end of the week, with Yale meeting Queen's Friday and Toronto Saturday, and McGill playing hapless Montreal Saturday.

Harvard Idle

The Elis will be playing their first games since their unexpected 12-to-1 lacing at the hands of Princeton, and therefore will have their first opportunity to rebuild their morale. Unfortunately for Yale, however, is the fact that Queen's is practically unbeatable on its home ice, as was proved last Friday when the Tricolor scored a 2-to-1 victory over Toronto to shoot into the league leadership. And as for Toronto, the Varsity Blue has already beaten Harvard, 11 to 1, Dartmouth 5 to 2, and Montreal 10 to 3.

Harvard will have two tests before its first league contest after mid-year's Feb. 15 with Dartmouth. On Wednesday of this week the Clark Hodder skaters will play a return game with the Junior Olympics at the Skating Club rink in Brighton, and on Feb. 11 they will meet St. Nicholas in New York. In their first engagement, the Harvards beat the Juniors 3 to 1.

Olympics Drop Two

M. I. T.'s woefully weak sextet will have its first game since Jan. 12 when it goes to West Point Saturday. The Engineers, now in last place in the league standing with no wins out of three league starts, have won only one game out of six this year. Last month they went to town against Mass. State, 5 to 0.

The Flyers from Cornwall were too much for the Boston Olympics over the week end, and took two games from the tail-enders, 6 to 4 and 2 to 0 . . . The shut-out was the second this season for the O's in league play . . . The first happened in their league start Nov. 5, when Valleyfield white-washed them 5 to 0 . . . Cornwall took six out of six from the locals this year . . . And four of the games were played here in Boston . . . In Sunday's game Boston missed its two star points, Art Smith and Bill Splaine, both of whom were absent because of illness . . . Four league games remain for the O's this season, two with Valleyfield next week end, and two in Canada the following Saturday and Sunday with Shawinigan Falls and Sherbrooke . . . For the Valleyfield games, Coach Hago Harrington plans to bring up Cliff Thompson from the Juniors to play on the third line with Johnny Lax and Bob Jeremiah . . . Cliff will take Jack Costello's place . . . Hago also intends to use one other Junior, whose name remains a secret as yet.

Local court teams are not so active this week as the ice teams . . . Only four games are scheduled: Tufts at New Hampshire Wednesday, and at Boston University Friday; Northeastern at New Hampshire, and B. U. at Clark Saturday . . . Harvard waits until Feb. 7 to play its first game . . . The Crimson will meet Northeastern at Cambridge in a return affair . . . Harvard won the first one 31 to 26.

Two swimming meets will take place Saturday, Harvard meeting Colgate at the Indoor Athletic Building, and B. U. treading water with the Coast Guard at New London . . . Harvard will be attempting to start a new victory streak . . . Its last one stopped at 28 last Jan. 18 when Brown eked out a 38-to-37 win . . . The Terriers boast a win over Conn. State and grieve over a loss to M. I. T.

Venzke Drops Out of Mile To Attempt Shorter Races

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—There's no limit to everything, including that old maxim "try, try again," so Gene Venzke is passing up his rivalry with Glenn Cunningham and the Wanamaker Mile in next Saturday's Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

The one-time schoolboy sensation who got to know the appearance of Cunningham's burly back intimately in a half dozen years of campaigning made his decision at the Prout Memorial Games in Boston Saturday.

He unexpectedly withdrew from the mile there and entered the two-mile, finishing out of the contention, but it was not until the return here of Fred Schmertz, Director of the Millrose Games, that it became known Venzke also had chosen to forgo the classic Wanamaker Mile.

Set World Record

Venzke, who startled the track world in 1932 by setting a world's indoor record of 4m. 11.8s in the Wanamaker, had returned to compete in it every year since then, although he never again won the race.

Schmertz said the former University of Pennsylvania runner's decision was based on a desire to compete in the meet's new two-thirds mile event. He has set many records at three-quarters of a mile and 1,500 meters.

The Venzke vacancy in the mile was immediately filled by transferring Wayne Rideout, one of the Texas twins, out of the two-thirds and into the spot. Wayne and his brother Blaine ran third and second, respectively, to Cunningham at Boston, as Glenn won in an unimpressive 4:15.2.

They will be assisted in the chase of Cunningham by Chuck Fenske of Wisconsin, supposedly the Nation's No. 2 miler but who placed fifth at Boston; Josef Mostart, the Belgian star; John Munski of Missouri, and possibly Archie San Romani, the transplanted Kansan who was invited but has not yet returned his entry blank.

Cagle vs. Herbert

Prestige of the mile as the high spot of the Millrose Games is being threatened by the prospective 600-yard duel between Harold Cagle of Oklahoma Baptist University and Jimmy Herbert of New York University, with a couple of other speedsters to help out.

Making his first try at the 600, and his first race on a board track, Cagle set a new meet record in the Prout games with 1m. 12.6s. Herbert, who holds the world's indoor record of 1:11.1, was surprised into third place, but their return race is expected to be a sizzler and probably under 1:12.

All of the winners in the Prout Games are entered in their specialties in the Millrose spectacle and in addition 28 college relay teams will take part in a classified baton-passing program.

U. S. Bobsled Third

CORTINA, Italy, Jan. 30 (AP)—The American four-man bob sled team, captained by Jack Heaton, made its best showing in the International Championships today, finishing third behind Great Britain and Switzerland.

The British sled was clocked in 1m. 21.67s.; the Swiss, winner of the first two races, in 1:22.23 and the Americans in 1:23.9.

Bay Staters Win Three

WEST SPRINGFIELD, N. H., Jan. 30 (AP)—Massachusetts sled dog drivers today held all three titles in the New England 17-mile titular competition held yesterday.

William Shearer, of Boston, emerged the victor in Class A competition in 1h. 29m. 4s.; Miss Millie Turner, of Beverly Farms, scored in Class B in 1h. 35m. 30s.; and Lawrence Harlow, of Ayer, won in Class C in 1h. 37m. 31s.

Junior Champions

TORONTO, Jan. 30 (CP)—A young boy and a still-younger girl from the Toronto Skating Club, Sandy McKechnie and Therese McCarthy, were crowned Canadian Junior Figure Skating Champions here.

McKechnie, 19, replaced Jack Vigeon of Toronto as men's champion and Miss McCarthy succeeded her sister Norah at the top of the women's division. Completing the junior part of the program, Kathleen Lopdell and Peter Chance of Ottawa's Minto Club won the Pairs Championship.

Tourists Score 290

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30 (CP)—After dismissing a combined Transvaal eleven for 304 runs, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team made a spirited reply in the second day's play of a three-day match being played here. When stumps were drawn the visiting players had compiled 290 runs for four wickets.

Leonard Hutton, young Yorkshire first wicket batsman, hit up 148 runs, and Walter Hammond, England's Captain, obtained 79 for the second highest score.

Girl's Basketball

GREEN CREEK, N. C. (AP)—The Green Creek girls basketball team beat the Sunnyview team, 102 to 10 recently and Aileen Cudd of the winners scored 99 of the points.

The tall, 15-year-old ninth-grade student caged 45 field goals and nine foul shots.

Three Dodgers Sign

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced today that three more players, Ira Hutchinson, Gene Moore and Goodie Rosen, had sent in their signed contracts, bringing to 20 the number of Brooklyn players already signed for the 1939 season.

Tyler Bobsled Winner

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Francis Tyler won Governor Lehman Trophy four-man bobsled race, giving Aubrey (Bucky) Wells first defeat in two years of major competition.

1939 U. S. Golf Championship on Par 69 Course—British Comment—Hockey

Pioneer Step Will Be Taken in National Open

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—A pioneer step that may lead to changes in golf courses throughout the country will be taken at the National Open Tournament here in June.

For years there has been agitation to make it harder for top-notch amateurs and professionals to break par.

Several months ago officials of the Philadelphia Country Club decided to do something about it. Result: par on the club's Spring Mill course, where the open will be held, has been changed from 71 to 69, making it the first time in history that a National Open will be played with par below 70.

Improvement in Ball

"During the last decade there has been continuous improvement in the golf ball," said a club official. "Also the modern club has been made much more powerful and effective by changes in the swinging weight and improvements in the steel shaft.

"In addition, a new class of golf amateur and professional has developed. The modern professional has achieved unbelievable distance and accuracy because he not only practices intelligently but because he goes into physical and mental training for tournament play.

"In the last 30 years there has been very little change in the rule for determining par for a course, whereas there has been tremendous advancement in the character and play of our best golfers. That's why the par of 69 was established."

Course Revamped by Flynn

The 6,786-yard course was revamped by William Flynn, golf architect, after many days of touring the course with the club's professional, Ed Dudley and his two assistants, Sam Byrd and George Smith.

In what he calls his "winter prediction" Dudley declares the winner of the open will be "at least eight over par" or 284, Ralph Guldahl's winning score in last year's open.

Dick Metz, of Chicago, who recently won the $5,000 San Francisco and Oakland opens, and who finished second to Guldahl in the '38 open, played the revised course in a practice round last fall.

"It has one of the most punishing starts I ever saw," he said. "The man who gets the first five holes in par will have a good chance, but a good golfer can easily lose five strokes to par on these first five."

Changes

Here are the changes made by Flynn:

1—450 yards, par 4; trap has been placed 230 yards from tee on left side of fairway, forcing play to right.
2—234 yards, par 3; no change.
3—384 yards, par 4; green more diagonal to line of play; more heavily bunkered on right.
4—453 yards, par 4; new traps placed at right of drive forcing tee shot to left on plateau.
5—425 yards, par 4; bunkers placed on left of drive area and green tightened on left.
6—447 yards, par 4; traps placed on right of fairway to force drive to left for better position. Green tightened on right.
7—191 yards, par 3; no change.
8—479 yards, par 4; shortened from 526 yards and par changed to 4 from 5.
9—350 yards, par 4; trap on left to force tee shot uphill on right.
10—454 yards, par 4; tee moved to right bringing more into play bunker at right. New bunker at left tightens up drive area.
11—169 yards, par 3; green made more diagonal to line of play and contour slightly modified.
12—480 yards, par 4; shortened from 497 yards and par changed to 4 from 5.
13—206 yards, par 3; green bunkers tightened.
14—394 yards, par 4; bunker placed at right to force tee shot over carrying bunker. Green entrance tightened on both sides.
15—421 yards, par 4; new trap at right of green tightening up entrance.
16—328 yards, par 4; undulating sand waste developed on left side from 150-yard mark up to and around left side of green. Four bunkers placed right side of fairway. Green remodeled, left side tilted up and drifting away from center. Green larger in area, but narrower in width.
17—363 yards, par 4; secondary bunker placed at right capping bunker already there. Forces a 200-yard tee shot carry uphill.
18—558 yards, par 5; new tee adds 35 yards. New trap placed at right of drive area at 250-yard mark. New trap at left of fairway at 450 yard mark, forcing extreme accuracy on a second shot long enough to give chip to hole. Green tightened on both sides.

West Collegians Are Defeated By Pro Grid Stars

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Scoring a third-period touchdown on a rain-soaked field, the All-Star Professionals defeated the West Collegians, 6 to 0, yesterday, despite sparkling performances contributed by Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian halfback, for the college group.

Midway in the third quarter, Ray Clemens, former Oklahoma player now with the Los Angeles bulldogs, intercepted a pass tossed by O'Brien. He returned the ball 25 yards to the Collegians' 9-yard marker. A line plunge netted nothing and Clemens took the ball on the next play to skirt left end for the score. The placekick try for point was blocked.

Chief pre-game interest centered around the projected pass throwing duel between O'Brien for the Collegians and his Southwest Conference rival of last season, Billy Patterson of Baylor University.

O'Brien outshowed his rival individually, although the latter was on the winning club.

Mexican Riders Best Americans

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Mexican Army polo team defeated a United States quartet playing as the "Oklahoma" team, 6 to 5 yesterday in the final of a three-game series. A goal in the last minute of play gave the Mexicans the game and the series, 2 to 1.

The "Oklahoma" team included Phil and Harold Barry of Oklahoma City, Bill Kuykendall, Buda, Texas, Tom Mather, San Antonio, Texas, and Courtney Burton, Cleveland.

Golf Pros Off to Phoenix

DEL MAR, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Led by a newcomer to fame, Lanky E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, who won the annual $3,000 Bing Crosby pro-amateur tournament yesterday, golf's nomadic professionals swung East today after another tour over California's winter trail. The Arkansas-born Harrison put together rounds of 69-69 for a 36-hole score of 138.

Beaten by one stroke were Horton Smith, registered with Harrison from Oak Park, Ill., and Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna. Nelson had 68-71—139, Smith 71-68—139, and each had $300 prize money.

Trailing behind were Jimmy McHale of White Plains, N. Y., and Bill Nary, pro at the Rancho Santa Fe, scene of the tournament, both with 140, and one stroke back of them were Ben Hogan, White Plains, and Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.

Revolta teamed with Maurie Luxford of Hollywood, to capture the pro-amateur best-ball event with a score of 67-63—130, Revolta winning $300 himself by the feat.

Summation of the California tour showed Dick Metz of Chicago who had 145 in the Crosby affair, earned top money of $2,200. Harrison, who tied with Metz in the Oakland Open and lost out in the playoff, collected $2,051.50 during his California stay, and Jimmy Demaret, Houston, who finished out of the Crosby money, has $2,034 to name the leaders.

The pros left here for Phoenix, where they play in a pro-amateur event Feb. 3-5.

Harrison's recent history parallels that 1936 start of Sam Snead. Snead won the Oakland Open to gain initial recognition, came on to win the Crosby tournament, and then scaled the golfing heights.

Harrison tied for the Oakland event and won this windup, using one stroke less than Snead used in his 1937 repeat victory. Snead did not enter the tourney just closed, but his competitive course record of 67 was tied yesterday by Revolta and Frank Hixon, young Pasadena amateur, who holed out every putt.

Kelly Wins Eastern Skeet Title Again

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 30 (AP)—Frank R. Kelly of East Orange, turned in a perfect 100 x 100 score yesterday to retain the eastern all-bore skeet championship at Loantaka Skeet Club near here.

Carl Schweinler of West Orange, gained second place after a shoot-off with four competitors who tied at 99 x 100. Schweinler and Kelly's total, 199 x 200, brought them the team championship for the second straight year.

Steady rain hampered most shooters in what was a field not as large as those of previous years.

H. Douglas Hadden of Weston, Conn., one of the four to shoot off with Schweinler, took third place with a 24 x 25 score. The others in the shoot-off were W. P. Conway of Green Village, Harry Green of Maidson and Frank Traeger of West Orange.

Semi-Pro Tourney Among Countries

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Raymond Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, announced yesterday the formation of an international organization which contemplates holding an annual semi-pro tournament among various countries.

Dumont said present plans call for the first international tournament next year with United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico and England competing. Dates and site of the first such meet will be selected, Dumont said, during the National tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 11.

Elected to the international board were Commissioner George Sisier, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman; Laurence J. Doucet, New Waterford, N. S., Canadian Commissioner; Alfred T. Grogan, Leeds, England; Teofilo Maldonado, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Fred Carke, Winfield, Kan., Director of the National Association of Semi-Pro Leagues.

Lavallee Wins at Laconia

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 30 (AP)—Leo Lavallee, New England speed skating champion from Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday won the Lakes Region skating championship at Lake Opechee. Fred Janci, of South Norwalk, Conn., was second, and Joe Janci, of South Norwalk, third.

2,000 or Bust!

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph Kennedy played over 154 golf courses last summer, most of them in Canada, to bring his total to 1,852. He hopes to celebrate 1940 by playing at St. Andrew's, Scotland, as his 2,000th course.

MacMitchell Wins

JERSEY City, N. J., Jan. 30 (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell won Metropolitan indoor mile title in slow time of 4:31.9 as Archie San Romani fell.

Present and Past Meet

Wide World

Bob Feller and Larry Lajoie

Bob Feller, strike-out king of the American League and prodigy of the Cleveland Indians, left, meets Larry Lajoie, one of the greatest second baseman in the history of baseball who played for Cleveland. Lajoie's bronze feature is displayed in the baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Decisive Action Scheduled This Week for Basketball

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Since basketball strength is so well distributed that even a standout team seldom gets through a season unbeaten, it is not likely any of the major college conference races will be settled for another month or more. Nevertheless, there is decisive action scheduled this week in practically all of the major circuits.

A few mid-western teams last week defied the unwritten rule that there cannot be any important games while mid-year examinations are going on and the main results were first-place ties in the Big Ten and Big Six circuits. Minnesota and Ohio State wound up on even terms in the Big Ten as the Gophers knocked Illinois out of the lead and Ohio State took two games. Iowa State climbed up even with Missouri in the Big Six race.

Gophers at Chicago

Tonight Minnesota plays at Chicago in a game which likely will send the Gophers ahead again, while Iowa State takes on Nebraska's lively team, tied with Kansas State for fifth in Big Six. These games take some of the edge off a pair of Saturday contests which still shape up as the ones to decide the leadership. Minnesota and Ohio State come together at Minnesota and Missouri plays Iowa State at Ames.

Oklahoma A. and M., unbeaten leader of the Missouri Valley Conference, also flirts with trouble tonight when it plays Drake at Des Moines.

In the Pacific Coast Conference, California and Southern California had it out last week without reaching a decision about the Southern Division title, and tomorrow and Wednesday Washington and Oregon will try to come to a conclusion in the Northern section.

Washington, unbeaten this season, tops the group, while Oregon is right behind with seven games won and one lost. Their two clashes this week may settle things, providing Washington State, still within striking distance, does not beat them both out. California retained the Southern Division lead by splitting games with the Trojans. This week it is U. C. L. A. against Stanford. The leaders do not meet again until late February.

Colorado Active

Colorado, setting a fast pace in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven after dropping Wyoming from the picture last week, risks its unbeaten record in Utah Friday and Saturday, playing Utah State, the second-place team, and Brigham Young.

On the eastern and southern fronts, things remain comparatively calm for another week.

Baylor again is the most active member of the Southwest Conference, playing Arkansas twice, while Southern Methodist, the unbeaten leader, remains idle. The Bears whipped Rice to gain second place last week. Alabama, which captured the Southeastern Conference lead by beating Kentucky after losing to Georgia, plays only Vanderbilt. Georgia's threatening team and Louisiana State, tied for second, play Auburn and Mississippi State, respectively.

Wake Forest already is assured of a place in the Southern Conference tournament with seven victories in eight games, and the Deacon's will not be badly worried if they lose to North Carolina or South Carolina, both second division teams. Runner-up Maryland makes a strong bid this week, playing Duke, North Carolina and North Carolina State.

After a week of complete inaction, the Eastern Conference race begins afresh with Saturday's Carnegie Tech-Pittsburgh tilt topping the program. Pitt may turn the tables, but even that cannot oust Carnegie, winner of four straight. Dartmouth, which won its first three Eastern League games, faces last-place Yale Saturday with little prospect of a loss and none at all of losing the lead.

Leighton Great Lakes Champ

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 30 (AP)—Charles Leighton of Minneapolis, youthful member of the 1940 Olympic skating team, came up from third place in point standings to capture the men's open title in the Great Lakes Speed Skating Championships here yesterday.

Leighton won his first major speed title by outskating a field studded with Olympians. He placed third in the half-mile and then annexed firsts in the mile and five-mile grinds.

The Minneapolis speedster, who compiled only 40 points in Saturday's events, boosted his total to 110 to edge out Leo Freisinger of Chicago, another Olympian, by 10 points. Third was Vic Ronchetti of Chicago, the defending champion, who made 50 points Saturday, but did not compete yesterday. Del Lamb, Olympic team member from Milwaukee, placed fourth with 30 points.

Freisinger led the first day's scoring with 60 points and appeared well on his way to winning the title when he placed second in the half-mile to Lamb in the first men's event of the day. Leighton finished third in the half-mile, but stepped out to show his blades to Freisinger in the mile, winning it in 3m. 2.4s. Tony Neberz, Chicago, trailed in third position.

Then Leighton, who annexed an Olympic berth in the recent trials here, brought the crowd of 3,500 spectators to their feet when he moved up from fourth position on the gun lap of the five-mile event to beat out Eddie Schroeder, Chicago Olympian, in 16m. 0.3s. Al Kucera, another Olympic veteran from Chicago, was third, a few feet ahead of Freisinger.

Madeline (Maddy) Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., who bettered the National three-quarter mile mark Saturday, won the half-mile and mile events yesterday to capture the women's crown with 120 points. She paced off the half-mile in 1m. 35.7s., crossing the tape ahead of Shirley Jameson, Chicago, and then beat out Rose Vyvanek of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with a 3m. 33.7s. mile.

Miss Jameson was second with 70 points and Miss Vyvanek third with 40.

Bud Handlan of St. Louis won the intermediate boys title with 100 points, 10 more than Bernard Machovich of Oconomowoc. Handlan took both intermediate boys events Saturday but finished second to Machovich in the half and mile events yesterday.

Geraldine Nuhfer, of Cleveland, beat out Bunny Lawler of Chicago, the defending champion in the junior girl's division, when she skated the 440-yard event in 51.6 seconds.

Allan Sprosty of Lakewood, Ohio, turned in victories in the 220-yard race and half-mile to pace the juvenile field with 90 points.

Bromwich Wins

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP)—Jack Bromwich of Australia succeeded the American, Don Budge, as tennis champion of Australia today, beating Adrian Quist, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

The title holders in the women's doubles bracket, Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne, beat Mrs. V. Westacott and May Hardcastle, 7—5, 6—4.

In the mixed doubles H. C. Hopman and Mrs. Hopman defeated Bromwich and Miss M. Wilson, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Lou Gehrig, Yankees' "iron man," signed one-year contract for $31,000.

Five Years Ago

Sam Willaman, resigned as head coach at Ohio State to replace Tommy Keady as athletic director at Western Reserve.

Bruins Stretch League Lead To Eight Points in Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	21	7	1	82	38	43
Rangers	16	8	3	74	49	35
Americans	14	10	7	76	78	35
Toronto	12	14	5	72	63	29
Detroit	10	17	5	60	83	25
Chicago	9	16	5	57	71	23
Canadiens	7	18	6	62	99	20

Result Jan. 28

Toronto 6, Detroit 0.

Results Jan. 29

Boston 3, Americans 3.
Canadiens 1, Chicago 0.
Detroit 2, Toronto 2, overtime.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Changes that took place in the National Hockey League standing last week held over the week end. Americans went into a tie with Rangers for second place and despite losing to the Boston Bruins 3-2 last night the Rangers were unable to take advantage because of being idle. Detroit Red Wings played a doubleheader with Toronto, Saturday and last night, and although they took only one point out of a possible four, they increased their hold on fifth place. The Black Hawks surrendered fifth place last week and lost a chance to recover when beaten by Canadians 1 to 0 last night.

Naturally the game between Americans and Bruins last night was the stand-out performance of the week end. Americans needed a win or tie to take second-place, undisputed, and Rangers, unable to do anything about it, were willing to sacrifice a temporary hold on second place to hold back the fast moving Bruins. The Rossmen had plans of their own, however, and those plans are not secrets in that they are out to keep first place. They now lead by eight points.

Plenty of Action

Sensing a battle some 14,000 hockey fans attended the game expectant. There was plenty of action and a disputed goal by Eddie Shore added excitement to the contest. It happened in the first period with score one-all on goals by Weiland for Boston and Wiseman for Amerks. Shore shot and the puck came out to be driven back in by him. The rebound was played inside the crease and could not count, but the goal judge ruled the first shot struck the back post inside the net and was good. Referee Norman Lamport upheld the goal judge.

No scoring took place in the second period but there was noise when Nels Stewart and Flash Hollett tangled for major and match penalties. In the third period Roy Conacher put the Bruins two up and at 16:03 Hooley Smith tallied during a massed attack in Bruin territory. Frankie Brimsek, Bruin goalie, staved off the onrushing Amerks from that point to the finish.

Toronto Coming Up

Detroit Red Wings had been doing very well until they ran into the high-geared Maple Leafs in Toronto Saturday night. With most of their players back in action Toronto definitely is entering the N. H. L. picture and the Wings found it out when the Leafs ran in three goals in the first period, one in the second and the other two in the third. Conn Smythe handled the team in the temporary absence of Dick Irvin. Last night the Wings tightened their defense and held the Leafs to a two-all tie before the home crowd. The 6-0 score Saturday night gave Hal Broda, Leaf goalie, his seventh shutout of the season.

Canadiens went out to Chicago under the leadership of the club secretary, Jules Dugal, who has taken over the reins from Cecil Hart and proceeded to beat the Hawks 1-0. Some 12,500 Chicago fans were disappointed when Canadiens scored at 17:37 of the third period after a tight close checking first two period. Walter Buswell, defenseman, scored the goal assisted by Toe Blake and Johnny Gagnon. Babe Siebert, veteran defenseman of Canadiens, helped Dugal handle the team.

Reidar Andersen Leaps 265 Feet

BIG PINES, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Reidar Andersen of Norway, bettered the Big Pine Ski Course record yesterday in unofficial competition with a leap of 265 feet in a meet sponsored by the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The best previous leap on the course was set in 1933 at 257 feet by Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho. Engen, competing yesterday in the official entry list, leaped 251 feet.

About 10,000 spectators lined along the Big Pine Course, a part of the Los Angeles City Playground System.

LEAVENWORTH, Wash., Jan. 30 (AP)—National Ski Jumping Champion Sig Ulland of Lake Tahoe, Calif., bettered the American record here yesterday, but not by the distance it was surpassed in Southern California by Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho.

Ulland jumped 249 feet at the 13th annual Winter Sports Carnival here before 5,000 fans. Engen's new mark at Big Pines, Calif., was 251 feet, improving his record of 247 feet.

Melody Wins 13th Star Class Trophy

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Paul H. Smart's yacht Melody won the Bacardi Cup yesterday in the 13th annual International Star Class Regatta by placing second and third in two races in addition to its fifth in Saturday's opening race.

The leader of the Central Long Island Sound Fleet in reality tied with Adrian Iselin's Ace 2nd at 44 points, but regatta officials invoked a rule that in case of a tie the boat which defeats the other the most times shall be declared the winner.

Melody crossed the finish line ahead of Ace 2nd in both of yesterday's races, although Ace 2nd won the event Saturday. The Iselin yacht is a part of the Western Long Island Sound Fleet.

Yesterday's final race was won by Harold Halsted's Chuckle 3rd, which was forced to withdraw from the morning race because of a broken tiller. It finished second Saturday and might have had a chance of winning the cup.

The defending holder, Gale, owned by Harry Nye of the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, won the morning race.

Lake Placid Club Annexed Ski Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Fighting his way through a heavy snowfall, Harold Monahan of Lake Placid yesterday won the U. S. Eastern Class C Downhill Ski Championship on the Mt. Whitney Run.

He negotiated the distance in 2m. 8.3s., to outpoint a field of 27 of the East's best Class C ski runners.

The Lake Placid Ski Club, winning four out of the first five places, annexed the team title without serious competition in the total time of 9m. 9s.

Runners-up for team honors were the Lincoln Ski Club of Lincoln, N. H., whose total time was 10m. 9.4s., and the St. Albans (Vt.) Ski Club with a total time of 10m. 16.1s.

Following Monahan in order were: L. Blais, Lebanon, N. H., 2m. 10.5s.; R. Wrisley, Lake Placid, 2m. 12s.; E. Doyle, Lake Placid, 2m. 13.5s.; D. Wrisley, Lake Placid, 2m. 14s., and J. Senn, Schenectady, N. Y., 2m. 17s.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Cornell 39, Yale 28.
Army 53, Pennsylvania 34.
Syracuse 45, Georgetown 43.
Navy 38, Penn State 19.
Long Island 48, Geneva 39.
Duquesne 40, Pittsburgh 29.
Notre Dame 55, Minnesota 33.
Michigan State 39, Butler 29.
Ohio State 52, Chicago 25.
Creighton 35, Iowa State 29.
Oklahoma 56, Nebraska 39.
Maryland 31, Virginia 21.
Tennessee 33, Vanderbilt 31.
Alabama 41, Kentucky 38.
Virginia Military 54, Virginia Tech 36.
Georgia 32, Georgia Tech 26.
George Washington 51, Washington and Lee 41.
Baylor 44, Rice 42.
California 36, Southern California 34.
Stanford 52, College of Pacific 30.
Utah State 53, Utah 46.
Washington State 44, Idaho 27.
Washburn 30, St. Louis U. 21.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Winning of a Club

LONDON—This is the tale of a putter. Not just an ordinary putter. But a putter with a capital P. In fact, with two capital Ps. The President's Putter. Emblematic of the "unofficial" championship of Oxford and Cambridge golfers, past and present, and played for annually at Rye in the first major tournament of each new British season. This year the winner of the prize (worth five shillings when it was new, half a century ago) was John Greenly, aged 25, a member of the Oxford team against Cambridge in 1935, 1936, and 1937. The opponent whom he defeated in the final—by four up and three to play—being D. H. R. Martin, another Dark Blue, victor in 1934.

Now, the President's Putter is a club with a history. The great Hugh Kirkaldy, one of Scotland's golfing "immortals," used it when he won the British open championship at St. Andrews in 1891. And he gave the weapon subsequently to John L. Low, who nearly putted his way to victory with it in the British amateur championship of 1901. Low, for many years a great character in the British golfing scene, was a Cambridge man. Dubbed in his heyday "The Prince of Putters," on account of his much-envied accuracy along the green. He never lost a match while playing against Oxford in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, and in 1903 he led a combined Oxford-Cambridge team on a successful tour in the United States.

Famous Victors

Well, Low became the first President of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, and, in 1920, when that organization first promoted its annual tournament at Rye, he put up Kirkaldy's bow-shafted putter as a challenge trophy. Theoretically, the winner holds this valued souvenir for 12 months. But, in actual fact, it stays all the while in a glass case in the clubhouse at Rye. Excepting when it is taken out in order that the winner may have the privilege of attaching to the shaft the ball with which he made his winning putt.

There are now 21 balls thus suspended on silver chains (two were put on in 1926), and they are identified with the names of some very famous golfers indeed. The winners to date being: Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness (in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1928), Bernard Darwin (1924), H. D. Gillies (1925), Roger Wethered (who halved with E. F. Storey in 1926 and won outright in 1927, 1929, 1935, and 1936), T. A. Bourn (1930), A. G. Pearson (1931), L. G. Crawley (1932), A. J. Peach (1933), D. H. R. Martin (1934), J. B. Beck (1937), Cyril J. H. Tolley (1938), and John Greenly (1939). The winner also receives a gold medal, struck from a die presented by Low.

Although the competition is open to present as well as past members of the sister universities, only one undergraduate has ever succeeded in reaching the final—K. B. Scott, who did so last year.

Grotesque Counterpart

And now let me tell you something about another unusual club competed for at Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society's Rye meeting. The Secretary's Niblick, which is a most bizarre implement, made by a local blacksmith. At the instigation, I believe, of the prank-loving H. D. Gillies. This is fashioned as to the shaft after the twisty pattern of Harry Lauder's celebrated stage walking-stick, and it culminates at one end in a prodigious blade, while the grip is studded with nails on which the balls used by victors may be impaled. It is the guerdon of victory in a "consolation" foursomes tournament and it was won this year by J. W. Chance and G. H. Micklem.

Not only is the O. & C. G. S.'s meeting at Rye the first major tournament of the season. It is also quite one of the most enjoyable of the whole year. Old-timers tell you that preserved at Rye, more than at most places else, is the atmosphere of golf "the way it used to be." Competition is very keen, very friendly. And in such circumstances and such a setting as these,

Drawn by John Allan May

Pop Warner Leaves Temple

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Glenn S. (Pop) Warner has resigned as head coach at Temple University and sports circles speculated today whether he had terminated his 44-year career or would return to Stanford University here as "advisory coach."

The 68-year-old coach mailed his resignation last night to Earl R. Yeomans, graduate manager. Questioned about the possibility of his return here he said, "I have nothing in view."

Certain Stanford alumni have voiced dissatisfaction with showing of Stanford teams under C. E. (Tiny) Thornhill, who succeeded Warner as the Cardinals' coach in 1933, but Al Masters, Stanford Graduate Manager, said:

No Deal

"No deal is on to place Warner in a coaching position at Stanford so far as I know."

As advisory coach at Stanford, a plan reported sponsored by an alumni group, Warner might be made the "play mapper" with Thornhill doing the actual coaching of the team.

Thornhill's contract expires in April and the Stanford Athletic Board has indicated it would be renewed. As head coach Thornhill has placed three teams in the Rose Bowl.

Warner is known to have accumulated financial reserves sufficient for retirement. He owns considerable property in Palo Alto where he makes his home except during football season.

Warner's exit from Temple, his letter of resignation disclosed, was not unexpected at the university but it surprised the sports world.

"No Need to Delay"

His contract still had a year to run, and he said last Saturday he had no intention of resigning. His letter of resignation, however, spoke of his having told Yeomans he planned to leave. The resignation had been deferred at the University's request for consideration until March 1, Warner recounted, but, he added, he had decided there was no need for further delay.

Warner's association with Temple was a happy one as far as could be learned here. His letter "appreciated" the fact there had been no criticism "on the part of anyone in authority" of his work as coach. This, he noted, was "unusual" for a football coach.

His Temple teams had won 31 games, lost 18, and tied nine in six years. In 1934 they emerged undefeated from a nine-game schedule, but twice tied. They lost, however, in the first Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans the following January to Tulane.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Earl R. Yeomans, Director of Athletics at Temple University, said today he had wired Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, who announced his resignation as head football coach last night, that "we are reluctant to accept your resignation but are abiding by your wishes."

Yeomans said he received Warner's resignation in a telegram.

The Temple Athletic Director said both Fred Swan and Charles Winterburn, assistant coaches under Warner for the past six years, would be retained and that both would receive "deep consideration" as Warner's successor.

Like Warner, Swan and Winterburn signed three-year contracts in 1936.

Yeomans's telegram to Warner at Palo Alto read:

"The Football Committee of the Council of Athletics through me deeply regrets your decision to withdraw as head coach of the Temple University football team. I can sincerely say that the athletic authorities were well satisfied with your efforts and appreciate the contribution you have made to Temple football. We are reluctant to accept your resignation but are abiding by your wishes. We sincerely hope that you will continue to coach college football for years to come."

Swan, most prominently mentioned as Warner's successor, expressed surprise at Warner's action. Said Swan:

"As for being his successor, I know nothing about it. Certainly I'd like to be Temple's head coach. Who wouldn't?"

St. Paul Ski Jumper Wins Central Crown

NEW LONDON, Wis., Jan. 30 (AP)—Sverre Fredheim of St. Paul, member of the 1936 Olympic team, made leaps of 160 and 140 for 143.9 points to win the Central U. S. ski jumping tournament here yesterday.

Second in class A, one tenth of a point behind, was Ted Zoberski of Ironwood, Mich., who won the Mayor's Trophy awarded to the most graceful rider. George Kotlarek of Duluth, Minn., the defending U. S. ski jumping champion, finished third with 142.9 points.

Fredheim received the Governor's Trophy for his 160-foot jump, a hill record. In addition to being an Olympic veteran, Fredheim also held the Central U. S. title in 1937.

Sawyer to Manage

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Eddie Sawyer, former outfielder with Binghamton of the Eastern League and Assistant Athletics Director at Ithaca College, has been named as manager of the Amsterdam Club in the Canadian-American Baseball League.

Herbert Shuttleworth, President of the team, said Sawyer would play as well as manage the club.

Vines Wins

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Elly Vines beat Don Budge, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, in 19th match of pro tennis series.

Ted Hunter First

ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—A heavy snowstorm failed to balk Ted Hunter, former Dartmouth College ski captain, in his drive yesterday for the Massachusetts downhill ski championship.

Hunter sped down Thunderbolt Run on Mount Greylock in 2m. 29 4-5s., before 3,000 spectators, to edge out Elliott Ritchie, of the Schussverein Club, Boston, by nearly eight seconds, with Edgar A. Berring, of the White Mountain Ski Club, third. Peter Garrett of Yale, the defending champion, finished far back in the pack of 52.

Snowshoe Races

SHERBROOKE, Que., Jan. 30 (AP)—United States competitors won four events in snowshoe races held here during the week end as part of the Congress of the International Snowshoe Union.

Ed Hachey of Le Paresse Club, Rumford, Maine, was first in three sprint events, the 100, 200 and 440-yard races, while B. Soucy of the Alpin Club, Manchester, N. H., won the 120-yard obstacle race.

Sabin Wins Again

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Wayne Sabin defeated Gene Mako for fourth straight time, 7-9, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, to win South Florida tennis tourney.

Sports Briefs

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Cardinals have asked waivers on Pepper Martin—with no takers . . . Chuck Dressen will collect $10,000 for coaching the Dodgers—more than is paid any other major league coach except Arthur Fletcher of the Yanks . . . For 30 consecutive days in Bermuda Lefty Gomez played 18 holes of golf in the morning and nine innings of baseball in the afternoon . . . He was the star first sacker of the Bermudian Hotel Bulldogs . . . Niftiest big league roster to hit this desk to date is the one put out by the Cincinnati Reds.

When baseball practice starts at Indiana this week, Coach Paul Harrell will have three sons of former big leaguers on his squad . . . They are Johnny Corriden, son of Red Corriden, Coach of the Chicago Cubs; Vic Aldridge, Jr., son of the former Pittsburgh and Chicago pitcher; and Jimmy Middleton, son of the former major league twirler . . . Some of that crack Connecticut football talent Frank Leahy has been bringing down to Fordham may be detoured to Boston College in the future, now that Leahy has gone up there as head coach . . . Frank has a way with the kids.

Vines tells southern sports writers his arms are giving out on him . . . Charlie Brickley, the old Harvard star, is afraid his son (who shows signs of being quite a drop kicker) will cross him up and enter a southern school . . . Joe Di Maggio is in demand as a speaker in San Francisco, but (now that Gehrig and Gomez have signed) he'll find time to hurry to the postoffice and mail in his contract calling for $25,000 per.

Canada Regains Cup

TORONTO Jan. 30 (AP)—Canada regained the Lapham Cup, beating the United States squash racquets team 11 matches to 4.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY, ROUTE 3
NEAR SECOND STREET
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME. 566 CONGRESS STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breakfast 15c up — Luncheons 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST., N. W.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Saturday's volume	582,530
1939 volume to date	23,272,370
1938 volume to date	22,952,861

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP) — The stock market picked its way cautiously toward higher levels today.

Near the final hours leaders in steels, motors, metals, rails and aircrafts were fractions to more than 2 points ahead and the utilities, subjected to an adverse Supreme Court decision in the TVA case, retained equilibrium with most active shares up small fractions. Trading was slow throughout with transfers at the rate of 700,000 for the full session.

While tension in Wall Street over foreign affairs seemed to have lessened, many traders inclined to do nothing either way pending Reichsführer Hitler's speech before the Reichstag later in the day. The financial sector apparently liked the moderation displayed by Prime Minister Chamberlain in his Saturday address and hopes were expressed in commission houses that the Reichsführer would refrain from sabre-rattling in his talk to the German congress.

Prominent stocks in the advancing domestic list included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Anaconda, du Pont, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber and Air Reduction.

Small gains in the Curb were posted for Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service, Lockheed and Pennroad.

Bonds Advance

Bond prices generally rebounded today from their lows of last week.

In the closing hours of trading, U. S. Treasurys rose as much as 7-32 point on comparatively small dealings.

Foreign Government issues, too, were buoyant, reflecting, observers believed, a more optimistic view of international peace than was held last week. Latin American issues, in particular, moved in fair volume at higher prices.

Gainers in the domestic group included St. Paul 5s, General Steel Castings 5½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Western Union 5s and Texas Corp 3½s.

Losers were International Telephone 5s, North Western 4¾s and American Telephone 3¼s.

Big Utility Ratifies Simplification Of Capital Structure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Securities Commission has authorized the North American Company to issue securities intended to facilitate the simplification of the corporate structure of the company, which is one of the largest utility holding systems in the country.

Officials said the company proposes to issue $70,000,000 worth of debentures and 696,580 shares of 5¾ per cent accumulative preferred stock to retire the outstanding stock of the North American Edison Company, and thus permit dissolution or North American Edison as an intermediate holding company.

The simplification plan was said to be a voluntary gesture of the company to comply with the integration or so-called "death sentence" section of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act.

North American Co., stockholders, at a special meeting Monday, ratified simplification of the big utilities holding company's structure.

B. & M. Reports Deficit Of $255,303 in December

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported a deficit of $255,303 after fixed charges for December, 1938.

In a statement, the road pointed out that the deficit was less than the $270,482 charged into expenses for the month on account of flood and hurricane rehabilitation.

The road said revenue from freight in December, 1938, was 17.38 per cent better than that in December 1937, while passenger revenue was up 6.50 per cent over the like month in 1937. Total revenues in the month were 10.65 per cent better than those of December, 1937 the road said.

The Boston & Maine reported that although revenues for 1938 were $6,179,667 under those for 1937 and further loss of $2,000,000 was caused by flood and hurricane rehabilitation, reduction of expenses kept the deficit in net income to about $3,000,000 under the combination of loss in revenue plus flood and hurricane damage.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON: Trans-Atlantic securities were in demand at the close of today's stock market and the industrial group was featured by demand for tobacco issues. Domestic rails sold higher, and motor, aviation and brewing issues also were firm. British gilt-edged bonds, however, continued heavy while foreign loans were steady. Oil and mining shares were in good demand.

Paris: The bourse closed strong and trading was more active today. Rentes finished with gains of 110 to 300 centimes and Bank of France moved up almost 500 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal gained more than 200 francs each.

Liverpool: Cotton responded today to local support influenced by scattered trade buying. There was some hedging on new crop deliveries and final prices were unchanged to 6 points up. Wheat futures closed ¼d to 1d lower on general selling. Heavy world shipments and a limited demand for cash wheat were depressing factors.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Jan. 21 totaled 123,288 long tons, a decline of 11.2 per cent from 138,883 tons in the comparable 1938 period, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	56¾	56	56½	— ¾
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)‡	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	40	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	Jan 24
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	14	9¾	9	9¾	+1
21¼	20	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 26
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	24½	24⅛	24½	
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	6	57	55½	57	+1½
1⅛	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	1	⅞	⅞	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	2	9	9	9	
14½	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	11	11	11	+ ½
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	9½	9	9½	+ ½
18⅞	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	+ ½
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	14	21½	21	21⅝	+1⅛
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	Jan 27
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	175	174	174	+1
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 26
13¾	11½	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	11⅝	11¾	11¾	
11⅞	8⅝	Allied Stores	27	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
62½	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	—1¼
48⅝	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	11	41¾	40¾	41⅝	+1⅛
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	1	16	16	16	
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	6	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ½
24¼	20⅞	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	21	21	21	Jan 27
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
8	5¾	Am Bosch	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	44	42½	44	+ ½
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	3	92½	92½	92½	— ½
176	174⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 24
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	17	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+3
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	3	42½	42½	42½	Jan 28
24½	19	Am Ch & Cbl (.70e)	8	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅞
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)‡	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
122¾	118	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117⅛	117	117	—1½
7⅜	6⅛	Am Colortype	11	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	Jan 27
11⅛	9⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅜	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17	16¼	17	+ ¾
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	Jan 28
15	13½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅝
34	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¾
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jan 28
1⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅞	14½	Am Ice pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jan 27
7¾	6⅛	Am International	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	21½	Am Locomotive	11	24¼	22¼	24¼	+2
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 27
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	6	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
40½	32	Am Metal (1e)	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¾
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
6⅞	5½	Am Power & Lt	67	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
45¼	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	9	40½	38¾	40¼	+ ¾
40	32⅝	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	7	35	33⅝	35	+ ½
18¾	14	Am Rad & St S	48	16	15⅛	16	+1
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	25	18	17	18	+1
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	Jan 28
15	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 27
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	14	44¼	43½	44¼	+1⅜
134	131	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 26
63	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¾
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	33¼	31	33⅛	+2⅜
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	1	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)‡	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
91⅞	84¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85	85	85	+ ¾
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 23
157¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	153½	151⅛	153½	+2¾
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	5	83⅝	83½	83½	+1⅜
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	85½	85½	85½	+1⅝
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan 28
8⅞	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
14⅞	11⅝	Am Water Wks	75	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ½
84½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
6¾	5	Am Woolen	5	5¼	5	5	
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	61⅞	61	61⅞	Jan 28
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	11	22½	21	22½	+1⅜
8	6⅛	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	12	22	21½	22	+ ½
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	108⅝	107	108⅝	Jan 24
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	8	7⅞	8	
45	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jan 27
66¾	57	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	61	61	61	Jan 26
6½	5	Atlas Tack	2	5¼	5	5	Jan 26
4¼	3¾	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 28
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jan 28
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	35	7⅛	7	7⅛	
		B					
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	46	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1
8¾	5⅛	Balt & Ohio	11	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
30½	22½	Bangor & Ar (2½a)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅞
21½	15⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+1¼
13	10¼	Barker Bros	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	Jan 26
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	21	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Jan 28
7⅜	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	19	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
33	30⅝	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Jan 21
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	116	29⅛	28	29	+1⅜
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	2	45¼	45	45	Jan 26
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13	13	13	+1½
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan 28
103⅝	101½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Armour Ill	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	3	49½	48	49½	+2
11	9⅝	Arnold Const (¼g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅝	8	Artloom Corp	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 28
10⅞	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	7	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 6
52⅞	52⅞	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
35	34	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Jan 26
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	21	35⅞	34¼	35⅞	+1⅞
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	121	121	121	Jan 24
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8¼	8	8	Jan 26
73⅞	72⅝	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	Jan 25
29¾	22⅞	Bendix Aviation	67	25½	24⅛	25½	+ ½
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	19	18⅞	19	
55	49	Best & Co (.65g)	5	50⅝	49	49	Jan 26
80	60¼	Beth Steel	130	67	64	67	+3
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 28
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	Jan 28
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
22¼	17⅛	Black & Decker(½e)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	26	28¾	27⅛	28¾	+2
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	23	23	23	
14¼	13	Bond Stores (.60e)	14	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
17⅜	16½	Borden Co (1.40e)	14	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¼e)	12	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+1⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24	24	24	Jan 23
7⅛	6	Brewing Corp (¾e)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	12	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	50	24⅞	23¼	24⅞	+2⅜
39½	37	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	37	37	37	Jan 24
44¾	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43½	43¼	43½	Jan 28
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jan 27
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 27
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅜
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 24
13⅝	10⅞	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11¼	11	11	Jan 28
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	10	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
8	6	Budd Mfg	17	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	27	27	28	+ ½
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	27½	27	27½	+1
14¾	12¾	Burlng Mills (1)	1	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅝
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2⅝	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros	3	7½	7⅜	7½	
21½	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19¾	19½	19½	Jan 28
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ¾
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 28
		C					
18	15¾	Calif Packing	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
49¾	49½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 28
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	12	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
20⅝	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	7	18⅛	17⅝	18	+1
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	18	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
32¼	31½	Cannon Mills (¼g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 28
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 28
20½	18½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 24
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	83	82½	83	+1
47¼	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	1	43	42½	43	
107½	107½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 21
24⅝	17⅞	Celanese Corp	16	19½	18½	19½	+1⅜
94	89¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	14	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅝
22½	21½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	21¾	22	— ½
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	Jan 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 28
4⅞	4⅝	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 26
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	9	42	41	42	+1
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	5	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅞
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	24	24	24	Jan 26
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	39	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+1
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jan 27
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Jan 27
3¾	2½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	4	½	½	½	Jan 26
3⅞	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Chi Pneu Tool	21	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ¼
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	+1½
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 26
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 28
1⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
14⅝	12⅛	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 27
13⅛	9⅝	Childs Co	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jan 26

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	68¼	Chrysler Corp (2e)	116	72½	69⅝	72½	+4⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10	10	10	
4¼	3⅛	City Stores	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24½	18⅛	Clark Equip (¼e)	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Jan 26
28⅝	24⅝	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jan 28
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb (1.20a)	7	54	53	54	+3
29¼	23¾	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	6	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
133	126	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	130	130	130	+1½
60½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Jan 26
14¾	11⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	13	12	13	+1
104	102½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	— ½
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+1¼
22¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18	17¼	18	+1⅜
17¼	15⅛	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16¾	15⅛	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Col Gas & El	166	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ½
80½	74¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	78½	78	78	Jan 26
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83⅛	Colum Carbon (4)	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	25	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+1⅛
107⅝	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Jan 27
60	49¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	54	52¾	53⅝	+2¾
109½	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
12⅝	10⅝	Coml Solvents	55	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Com'with & South	147	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54⅝	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	5	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	26⅜	Com'with Edis (1.60)	43	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
8½	7¼	Conde Nast	6	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	4	25	25	25	Jan 28
8⅝	6	Congress Cigar ‡	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅛	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	1	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅛	7	7	
33¾	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	140	31½	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
103⅝	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	103⅛	103⅝	103⅝	
2⅛	1½	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 26
10⅞	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	2	10	10	10	Jan 28
6⅛	5⅛	Cons Laundries	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
3⅛	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 27
3¼	3	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
15	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14	14	14	Jan 21
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
16½	12⅝	Container Corp	4	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅞
20½	16	Cont Bak A	16	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1⅛
2	1⅛	Cont Bak B	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
94¾	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89	89	89	Jan 26
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	11	39½	39	39½	
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Jan 21
10⅝	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	Jan 28
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33	33	33	+1
4	3	Cont Motors	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31½	26½	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	17	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅝
29¼	21	Cont Steel (1e)	13	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+1⅛
66⅝	61¼	Corn Products (3)	12	62½	62¼	62¼	—1⅛
176¾	174⅝	Corn Products pf (7)	1	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	Jan 26
4⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	29	Crane Co	13	32	31	32	+1⅜
110	101	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Jan 28
29	26⅝	Cream of Wh (½g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	Crosley Corp	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 27
41½	31	Crown Cork & S	5	32⅞	32	32⅞	+1⅜
38⅛	36	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Jan 23
35	33⅝	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	35	34⅛	34⅛	Jan 24
14⅝	13	Crown Zeller (¼g)	10	13¼	13	13⅜	+ ¼
47¾	34⅛	Crucible Steel	22	39	37¼	39	+3
96	82	Crucible Steel pf	1	83	83	83	Jan 24
4⅞	3⅜	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
16	13⅛	Cudahy Pack	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Curtis Publishing	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
48	40	Curtis Pub pf (¼k)	2	40½	40	40½	Jan 27
7⅛	5½	Curtiss-Wright	301	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
28¼	21⅞	Curtiss-Wr A (1e)	72	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+1⅛
24½	18¼	Cutler-Hammer	11	20	18½	20	+1
		D					
6⅝	5½	Davega Stores	2	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 28
17	17	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Davison Chemical	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Deere & Co (1.35e)	17	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
24½	23¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Deisel-Wem-G (1¼e)	15	13	12⅝	12⅝	
28¼	18⅝	Del & Hudson	21	20	19	20	+1⅛
8¼	6	Del Lack & West	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
118⅛	113⅛	Detroit Edison (2g)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	28½	Diamond Mat (1½)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jan 28
44	41½	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	5	42	41½	41⅝	Jan 27
9⅝	7	Diam T Motor	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20	15⅝	Distil Corp-Seag (2)	7	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅜
86	79⅝	Dist Corp pf ww (5)	1	83	83	83	Jan 27
12⅛	11	Dixie-Vortex (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
22¼	15½	Doehler Die Cast	5	16⅛	15½	16⅛	Jan 27
33½	30⅛	Dome Mines (1g)	3	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
6	5½	Dominion Stores	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 23
78⅝	62⅛	Douglas Air (3e)	66	69⅛	67⅛	68⅛	+3⅜
135	117½	Dow Chemical (3)	1	119½	119½	119½	+1⅛
11⅛	8½	Dresser Mfg new	1	9	9	9	+ ½
19¼	15⅛	Dunhill Int	3	16	15⅛	15⅛	Jan 28
12	11	Duplan Silk (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 25
150⅝	142	du Pont de N (3¼e)	17	145¾	142½	145¾	+2¾
138⅛	136⅛	du Pont deb (6)	2	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	+ ⅛
121	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	2	117½	117½	117½	Jan 26
		E					
16½	13	Eastern Air Lines	8	14¼	13⅛	14¼	+ ¼
8	5⅞	Eastern Roll Mill	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
186¼	171	Eastman Kodak (6)	2	173	172	172	+1
25⅛	20¼	Eaton Mfg (¼g)	4	23	22⅝	23	+1
3⅝	2¼	Eitingon Schild	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	El & Mus Ind (.09e)	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	26½	El Auto Lite (1e)	16	29	27⅜	29	+1⅛
15⅝	11½	Elec Boat (.60e)	26	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
12⅝	9⅝	El Power & Lt	65	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	30	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	4	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	34½	El Pow & Lt pf	13	36⅛	35	35⅝	+ ¼
30½	29	El Storage Bat (2)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf ‡	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
30⅞	28	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	13	29	28	29	+ ⅛
43⅝	38¼	Endicott-John (3)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jan 26
10⅞	8⅝	Eng Pub Service	56	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
78	68	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	73	73	73	Jan 28
80	71½	Eng P S $5½ pf(5½)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jan 28
80½	76	E P S pf ww (5½)‡	3	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
80	76	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	80⅛	79	79	Jan 24
1⅝	1½	Equit Off Bldg	1	1½	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Erie R R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Erie 1 pf	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Erie 2 pf	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5¼	4	Eureka V Cleaner	2	4	4	4	Jan 28
13	9⅛	Evans Products	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
24½	18⅛	Ex-Cell-O (.60e)	15	20⅞	20	20⅞	+1⅛
2¼	1⅞	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 28
		F					
43⅝	35	Fairbanks Morse	8	37	35½	37	+1½
28⅝	26¾	Fajardo Sugar (4)	2	27	26¾	27	Jan 28
15⅝	12⅛	Fed Lt & Trac (¼e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
102	98	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	102	102	102	Jan 16
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)‡	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
6⅛	4⅛	Fed Mot Truck	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Fed Screw Works	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 28
1⅞	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 20
25⅝	21	Federat D Strs (¼g)	1	21*	21	21	Jan 28
88½	86½	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
34¾	32¼	Fid P Fire Ins(1.60a)	1	33	33	33	+ ¾
24¾	19⅞	Firestone T&R (¼g)	1	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅞
101⅛	99⅛	Firest T & R pf (6)	1	101	101	101	+1⅛
45⅝	41⅞	First Nat Strs (⅝g)	6	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	+1⅛
31⅛	24⅛	Flintkote (.60e)	29	27⅛	25⅝	27⅛	+2
36	30	Florence Stove(2¼e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 27
18⅞	17½	Florsheim Shoe A(1)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jan 28
3¼	2⅛	Follansbee Bros	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38⅜	29	Food Machinery (1)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	22	Foster Wheeler	10	24⅞	23⅛	24⅞	+1⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Francisco Sugar	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 26
30	24⅛	Freeport Sulph (¼g)	9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		G—H					
2⅝	1⅞	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Gair (Robert)	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
13	10⅛	Gair (Robert) pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 27
7⅛	5⅝	Gar Wood Ind	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 26
18⅝	16⅛	Gaylord Cont (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 27
52	50	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Jan 25
9	7	Gen Am Invest	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
100½	96	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Jan 26
60⅛	50½	Gen Am Trans(2¼e)	6	53½	52½	53½	+1
9¼	8½	Gen Baking (.60e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	3½	Gen Bronze	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16	13	Gen Cable	13	14¾	13⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
35	25⅝	Gen Cable A	3	27¼	26	27¼	+1⅛
75	68½	Gen Cable pf	2	70	70	70	Jan 20
25¼	21⅞	Gen Cigar (2)	5	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	Jan 28
44⅝	37⅛	Gen Elec (.90e)	74	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+1⅛
40	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	16	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
117	114	Gen Foods pf (4½)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Gen Gas & El A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
78	73½	Gen Mills (3)	1	74	74	74	Jan 28
51	42½	Gen Motors (1½e)	157	46¼	44⅝	46¼	+2⅛
125¼	123¼	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	124	124	124	— ¼
6⅞	5⅛	Gen Out Advert	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36	34	Gen Out Adv A (2e)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
10⅝	8⅝	Gen Print Ink (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅝	1¼	Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 28
28	19⅞	Gen Ry Signal	2	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
1⅝	1¼	Gen Real & Util	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅛	17⅛	Gen Real & Util pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 24
41	29	Gen Refractories	7	32	30	32	+2
15½	12⅛	Gen Thea Eq (1)	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
16⅝	13½	Gen Time Inst	3	13½	13½	13½	Jan 27
24⅝	19⅝	Gen T & Rub (½e)	8	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
8⅝	6⅞	Gillette Saf R (.40)	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
51¼	44	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
13⅞	10	Gimbel Bros	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
60	53	Gimbel Bros $6 pf(6)	1	54	54	54	
24⅝	19	Glidden Co	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	45	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	45	45	45	Jan 26
2⅝	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	2¼	Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Goodrich (BF)	30	20⅞	18⅞	20⅞	+2⅛
64¾	56	Goodrich (BF) pf(5)	1	60	60	60	Jan 27
38⅝	29	Goodyear T&R (¼g)	63	32⅝	30⅝	32⅝	+2⅛
103⅝	101	Goodyear T&R pf(5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+1⅛
5	3⅝	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	4	4	4	Jan 27
1⅝	1	Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Granby C Min (.15g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Grand Union	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 28
13⅝	11¼	Grand Un pf (1¼e)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20	15	Granite City Steel	3	15⅛	15	15	Jan 28
27⅞	24⅝	Grant (WT) (.60g)	3	26	26	26	Jan 28
24	22⅞	Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 28
16¼	12⅞	Gt Nor Iron ct (⅝g)	3	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	21¾	Gt Northn Ry pf	30	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	+1⅛
28⅛	24¼	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
29¼	24¼	Green (HL) (1.60a)	11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
20	18	Greyhound Cp (.80a)	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11¼	Greyhound pf (.55)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1½	1⅜	Guantan Sugar	1	1	1	1	Jan 27

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5¼	4	Gulf Mob & North	2	4½	4	4	Jan 25
22	17	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 27
31	29½	Hack Water (1½e)	2	29⅝	29½	29½	Jan 27
11½	8⅝	Hall (WF) Printing	1	9	9	9	Jan 28
18½	16	Hamil Watch (1.15e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 27
32	23	Harb-Walker (.15g)	4	26¼	25	26¼	+1¼
6⅝	5	Hat Corp Am A	2	5⅛	5	5	Jan 25
4⅛	2⅞	Hayes Body	10	3	2⅞	3	
108	102½	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2	103	102½	102½	Jan 28
11¼	10	Hecker Prod (.60)	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
115	111	Helme (GW) (5a)	1	115	115	115	Jan 18
17	13⅛	Hercules Motor	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
86	71	Hercules Powd(1½e)	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—1½
57	54	Hershey Choc (3)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
109	104⅛	Hershey cv pf (4a)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 28
19	18⅛	Hinde & Dau Pa (1e)	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	Jan 24
51	42	Holland Furn (½g)	2	44	43¼	44	+ ¾
9⅝	7½	Hollander (A)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 26
15¼	12⅛	Holly Sugar	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
64¾	61¾	Homestake M (4½)	10	64⅛	63	63	—1
32¾	30	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 27
17¼	12⅛	Houd-Hersh B	2	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ½
70½	69	Household Fin (4a)	1	69	69	69	Jan 27
106⅝	103½	Household Fin pf (5)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Jan 28
8⅝	6⅝	Houston Oil	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
52½	44	Howe Sound (3a)	2	46	46	46	+1
1⅝	1⅜	Hudson & Man	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	5⅛	Hudson & Man pf	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 20
35⅜	30⅝	Hudson Bay M(1½e)	15	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅞
8⅞	6½	Hudson Motor	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅝	Hupp Motor	15	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
		I					
20¾	14¾	Illinois Central	25	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+1½
35	25	Ill Central pf	2	25	25	25	Jan 26
8	6½	Indian Refining	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
29½	24	Indust Rayon	8	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	+1¼
119	105	Inger Rand (1g)	1	107	107	107	Jan 28
94⅝	79	Inland Steel (2½e)	6	81	79⅝	81	— ¼
17¼	12	Inspirat Copper	21	14¼	12⅞	14¼	+1⅜
4⅞	4½	Insuransh ct (.20e)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8⅝	6½	Interb Rap Trans	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 28
26⅛	23	Interchem Corp	12	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Intercon Rubber	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 27
15⅝	10⅝	Interlake Iron	18	12	11¼	12	+ ½
3⅝	2¼	Int Agricultural	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jan 27
27⅝	22⅝	Int Agr pr pf (2e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jan 27
184¾	173	Int Bus Machine(6a)	2	175	175	175	+2
60¼	52	Int Harvester (1.60)	10	56	54	56	+ ½
162	159⅞	Int Harvester pf (7)	5	162	161	161	Jan 26
8¼	6⅝	Int Hydro-Elec A	13	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	3¼	Int Mer Marine	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Int Mining (½e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	46	Int Nick Can (2)	65	50⅛	48⅞	50⅛	+2
136	134	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	135¼	135¼	135¼	Jan 27
14⅝	10¾	Int Paper & Power	64	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅞
51⅝	40⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	20	44⅞	42⅛	44⅞	+2⅝
33	28	Int Salt (1½a)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jan 26
35⅝	31¾	Int Shoe (1½)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 28
30	22¼	Int Silver	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jan 28
88½	84	Int Silver pf (10e)	2	87½	87	87	Jan 24
9⅝	7⅞	Int Tel & Tel	48	8⅝	8	8⅝	+1
9⅝	7⅞	Int T & T for ct	4	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	+ ½
14¾	11	Interst Dept Stores	2	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ½
10¾	9½	Intertype Corp(.45e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 26
20½	20	Island Creek (2)	1	20	20	20	Jan 24
		J—K					
74¾	70	Jewel Tea (4a)	2	71	70½	71	Jan 27
105	87	Johns-Manville(½e)	5	91½	91	91½	+ ⅞
64	52	Jones & L Stl pf	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
19½	15½	Kalam St & F (¼g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	Kan City South	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅝
23	17	Kan City So pf (1e)	2	18	17	17	Jan 23
11	9½	Kaufm'n Dept (.13g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 27
99⅝	99	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Jan 25
16⅝	14⅝	Kayser (J) (.40g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 28
13	9¾	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	1	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
8¼	6⅛	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	1	6⅛	6½	6½	
44⅝	33⅝	Kennecott Cop(1¾e)	40	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+1⅛
12½	10	Keyst'e S & W (.10g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	23	Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	23	23	23	Jan 28
2⅝	1⅞	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2	2	2	Jan 27
21⅝	20⅝	Kresge (SS) (1.20)	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
5¼	4⅞	Kresge Dept Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27¼	25⅛	Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	27	27	27	+1⅛
23½	20⅝	Kroger Groc (1.60)	13	23½	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
		L					
16½	14	Lambert Co (¾g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
5¼	4	Lane Bryant	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 27
31⅞	25	Lee Rub & Tire(½g)	5	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+1¼
24½	19¾	Lehigh Port C (¼g)	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+1
⅝	⅜	Lehigh Val Coal	2	½	½	½	
3	2	Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	4⅛	Lehigh Val RR	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅝	22	Lehman Corp (.20g)	10	24¼	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅝	Lehn & Fink (1¼e)	4	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
32⅛	27⅝	Lerner Stores (2)	2	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
54	43	Lib-O-F Glass (1¼e)	10	45	44⅛	45	+2
6⅝	5⅛	Libby, McN & L	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
40	36	Life Savers (1.60)	3	38⅝	37⅛	38⅝	Jan 27
102⅛	100½	Liggett & Myers (4a)	1	101	101	101	
103⅝	100⅛	Liggett & My B (4a)	3	102⅝	102	102	
176	173⅛	Liggett & My pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Jan 24
17⅝	16⅛	Lily Tulip (1.42½e)	3	17	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 24
40½	29¼	Lima Locomotive	1	31½	31½	31½	+1⅛
46	42	Link Belt (¾g)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
19	16	Liquid Carb (.30g)	2	17¾	17	17⅛	+ ⅞
54½	45⅝	Loew's Inc (2e)	15	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
106⅝	106¼	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Jan 24
11⅛	8⅝	Loft Inc	106	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
62	52	Lone Star Cem (3)	2	53½	53½	53½	+1⅛
4⅛	3¼	Long-Bell Lumb A	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19¾	18	Loose-Wil Bisc (¼g)	2	18½	18	18½	Jan 28
22⅝	20¾	Lorillard (P) (1.40e)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
58	48	Louisv & Nash (1g)	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	Jan 28
18¼	19¾	Louisv G&E A (1¼)	3	17	17	17	Jan 24
		M					
33	29¾	MacAnd & Forb (2)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
30¾	22½	Mack Trucks	3	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ¾
43	37⅝	Macy (RH) Co (¼g)	11	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16⅝	Mad Sq Gar (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Jan 28
38½	30⅝	Magma Cop (1½e)	2	32	31	32	+1
1⅝	1¼	Manati Sugar	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7	6⅛	Mandel Bros	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 24
8⅞	7⅝	Manh Ry mod gtd	4	8	8	8	Jan 28
13	11¼	Manhat Shirt(.80)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 26
1⅝	1½	Maracaibo Oil Expl	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 27
5⅝	4⅛	Marine Midl (.13g)	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	12	Marshall Field	19	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
36⅛	27⅛	Martin (GL) Co	62	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+1⅝
5⅛	4	Martin-Parry	3	4	3⅝	4	
57⅛	46⅛	Masonite Corp (1)	1	48	48	48	—1
36	30	Mathieson Alk (1½)	2	31	31	31	Jan 28
49⅝	44⅛	May Dept Stores (3)	4	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	Jan 28
6⅛	4⅞	Maytag Co	3	5	5	5	
32	29	Maytag pf (3)	1	29	28½	29	
13⅛	11⅝	McCall Corp (1)	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	McCrory Strs (¾e)	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
91	88	McCrory pf (6)	2	89	89	89	Jan 24
22⅝	18⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	5	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	Jan 27
10⅝	9⅛	McGraw-Hill (.15g)	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	50	McIntyre Porc (2)	7	51⅛	51	51⅛	+1⅛
18⅝	13⅝	McKeesport Tin	4	15	13⅛	15	+1⅛
9⅞	7⅜	McLellan Strs (.40g)	10	9	8⅛	9	— ½
11⅞	9⅛	Mead Corp	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
57	57	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	57	57	57	Jan 19
52⅛	49	Melville Shoe (¾g)	1	49	49	49	Jan 27
6⅝	4⅞	Mengel Co	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	34	Mesta Mach (½g)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Miami Copper	8	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅝
16⅛	13⅞	Mid Cont Pet (.80e)	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	Midland Steel (1e)	3	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
85½	69	Minn-H Reg (2e)	2	71⅝	71	71⅝	+2⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Minn-Moline	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
53	50	Min-Mol pf (6½e)	2	50	50	50	Jan 21
¼	¼	Minn StP&SSM	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 24
½	½	Minn StP&SSM pf	2	½	½	½	Jan 19
14⅞	13	Mission Corp (1e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Mo-Kan-Texas	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 26
8⅝	6⅞	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Mo Pacific	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 23
2¼	1¼	Mo Pacific pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14½	Mohawk Carpet	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 27
111	96	Monsanto Chem (2)	2	101⅛	101	101⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	44⅛	Montgom Wd (¼g)	69	48⅞	47¼	48⅞	+1⅝
38⅛	34	Morell & Co (½g)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
19	14	Motor Products	2	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	Jan 28
15⅞	13	Motor Wheel (.40e)	1	13	13	13	Jan 27
30	21	Mueller Brass (.35e)	1	23	23	23	Jan 28
7¼	5⅛	Mullins Mfg B	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 28
13	11⅞	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 27
57	52	Murphy (GC) (3)	2	52	52	52	Jan 28
9⅝	6⅝	Murray Corp	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅞
51	48	Myers & Bro (3¼e)	2	48	48	48	Jan 26
		N					
9¼	7⅝	Nash-Kelvinator	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ½
15⅝	11⅝	Nat Acme (¼e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
14⅛	10⅝	Nat Aviation (¼g)	1	12⅛	12	12	+ ¼
25⅞	23⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	15	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
175	169⅝	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	Jan 27
15⅝	13⅛	Nat Bond & I (.80)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
93⅝	92	Nat Bond pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Jan 27
23	20	Nat Bond&S (.15g)	2	20⅝	20	20	Jan 26
26⅛	21⅛	Nat Cash Reg (¼g)	11	23⅛	22	23½	+1¼
13⅝	12⅛	Nat Dairy Prod(1e)	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
8	5⅝	Nat Dept Stores	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	4½	Nat Dept Stores pf	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
26½	23⅝	Nat Distillers (2)	9	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Nat Enam & Stpg	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jan 27
16⅞	12⅞	Nat Gypsum	12	14	13	14	+1⅛
27½	22	Nat Lead (½)	8	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+ ⅝
168	165	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	168	168	168	Jan 26
27¼	18⅞	Nat Mal & Stl Cast	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	7½	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	*38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
81½	68½	Nat Steel (1)	4	72¼	71	72¼	+2¼
15⅛	11⅝	Nat Supply	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
75	70	Nat Sup 6% pf (6)‡	1	72	72	72	Sep 14
59¼	55	N S 5½% pf(4.81¼e)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Jan 19
20	16½	Nat Sup $2 pf	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅝	Nat Tea	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 28
11	10	Natomas Co (.80a)	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 28
24	19⅞	Neisner Bros (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 28
17	58	Neisner pf (4¾)‡	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Dec 23
37	36⅛	Newb'ry (JJ) (2.10e)	1	37	36⅝	36⅝	Jan 23
17⅛	12⅝	Newport Indust	9	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
47¼	35⅝	NY Air Brake	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Jan 28
22⅝	16	NY Central RR	88	18	17⅛	18	+1⅛
23¼	16	NY Chi & St Louis	3	18	17¼	18	+1⅛
38	27⅝	NY Chi & St L pf	8	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+2⅛
35⅝	32¼	NY C Omnibus (4e)	5	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	NY Investors ‡	7	½	⅜	⅜	Nov 5
1¼	1	NY NH & H	4	1⅛	1	1	
4⅝	3¼	NY NH & H pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1	⅞	NY Ont & West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 28
16¼	10¾	NY Shipbuilding	6	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
193	168	Norfolk & West (10)	1	169	169	169	— ⅞
1⅛	⅞	Norfolk Southern ‡	6	¼	¼	¼	Dec 2
18⅝	14¾	No Am Aviat (.40e)	66	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅝	No Amer Co (1.20)	190	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅞

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57	55	No. Amer. Co pf (3)	8	56	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅜
107¼	105½	No Am Edison pf (6)	21	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅛	Northern Pacific	29	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+1⅛
105½	102⅝	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jan 28
4⅝	3⅝	Norwalk Tire & R	3	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
		O					
10¼	8⅝	Ohio Oil (.20e)	30	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ½
30	22½	Oliver Farm Equip	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅞
17¾	15	Omnibus (1.30e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	6¼	Oppenheim Collins	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 27
27⅞	21⅞	Otis Elevator (.60)	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅝
15	10½	Otis Steel	19	12	11⅝	12	+1
54½	52	Otis Steel 1 pf	2	52	52	52	Jan 20
22½	19¾	Outb'd M&M (.30g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 24
70	60	Owens-Ill Gl (½g)	12	63	62½	63	+1
		P—Q					
6½	5¼	Pac Am Fish	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
12½	11	Pac Fin Corp (1.20)	1	11	11	11	
29⅞	28	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	9	29½	29¼	29½	
44¼	41½	Pac Lighting (3)	4	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
14½	12	Pac Mills	4	12¼	12	12¼	Jan 27
25⅞	21⅝	Pac Tin spl (1¼e)	3	22	22	22	Jan 23
11⅞	10⅝	Pac West Oil (½e)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
4⅝	4	Packard Motor	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	
16⅝	13	Pan-Am Airways	5	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
6⅝	6¼	Pan-Am Petrol	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 24
1⅛	1⅛	Panhandle P & R	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
60½	52⅞	Paraffine Cos (2)	3	53	53	53	Jan 27
14⅛	9⅝	Paramount Pic	71	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅞
107½	90½	Paramount 1 pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Jan 28
13⅝	9⅝	Paramount 2 pf (.60)	2	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
26	22	Park & Tilford	1	22	22	22	Jan 28
2⅝	1⅞	Park Utah C M	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
42¼	40⅝	Parke Davis (.40g)	2	41½	41	41	— ½
19	15¼	Parker Rust (¼g)	1	16	16	16	
2½	1⅝	Parmelee Transport	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 26
11	8½	Pathe Film	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
11¼	10⅝	Patino Mines (1e)	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
57½	55	Penick & Ford (3e)	2	55	55	55	Jan 28
80¼	75½	Penny (JC) (3a)	2	75½	75½	75½	
1⅝	1⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 25
5⅛	3⅝	Penn-Dix Cement	1	4	4	4	
31	26	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	1	26	26	26	Jan 27
16	14	Penn Gl S ct (½e)	1	15	15	15	Jan 27
24⅝	18⅞	Penn RR (½e)	36	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅝
27½	25½	Peoples Drug (1½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 26
39⅞	33	Peoples GL&C (1g)	1	35¼	34½	35¼	Jan 27
3¼	3¼	Peoria & East	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 25
17	12½	Pere Marquette	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 26
17½	17	Pet Milk (1)	1	17	17	17	Jan 18
9⅞	8⅝	Petrol Corp (.81e)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 27
7½	6⅞	Pfeiffer Brew (½e)	4	7	7	7	
44¾	34⅝	Phelps Dodge (1e)	13	39½	37½	39½	+1¾
44	42	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	42	42	42	
79	75	Phila Co pf (6)	1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	Jan 23
⅜	¼	Phila Read C & I	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 28
100⅝	91½	Philip Morris (¾g)	16	94¼	93	94	+1½
150	142½	Philip Morris pf (5)	1	149¼	149¼	149¼	Jan 11
7	5	Phillips-Jones	1	5	5	5	Jan 24
43¾	37½	Phillips Pet (2)	26	39½	39	39¼	+ ¾
2½	2½	Phoenix Hosiery	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 27
8½	7⅛	Pierce Oil pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 28
25¼	24	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
5	4	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
20½	18	Pittsburgh Coal pf	7	19⅛	18	18	Jan 25
7½	6¼	Pitt Coke & Iron	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¼	6⅞	Pitt Screw & Bolt	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
14	10	Pitt Steel	2	11	10½	11	+1
1	¼	Pitt Term Coal ‡	2	¼	¼	¼	Dec 2
⅜	¼	Pittson Co	15	¼	¼	¼	
23½	20¼	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	3	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	8	Pond Creek Poc	2	8	8	8	Jan 28
16⅝	11⅝	Poor & Co B	11	12½	11½	12½	+ ¾
2¼	1⅝	Porto R Am Tob A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	½	Porto R Am Tob B	1	½	½	½	
2	1⅝	Postal Tel & C pf	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅝	10½	Pressed Steel Car	22	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅞
14⅝	10½	Press Steel Car 1 pf	2	11	10⅝	11	Jan 27
43½	31½	Press Steel Car 2 pf	1	31½	31½	31½	Jan 27
56⅝	53⅝	Procter & Gam (2)	18	56	55	56	+1⅛
35	31⅝	Pub Svc NJ (.60g)	19	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅞
135½	129½	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	134	134	134	Jan 24
119	115	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	Jan 27
106⅝	103⅝	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	7	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
117¼	116⅝	Pub S El&G pf (5)	2	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Jan 25
39⅞	32	Pullman (1⅛e)	19	35	33½	35	+1⅝
11¼	8⅝	Pure Oil	29	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
88¼	83	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	1	83	83	83	—1
81½	75	Pure Oil 5% pf (5)	9	75⅛	75	75⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Purity Bak (.15g)	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 28
12½	12	Quaker Sta Oil (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 21
		R					
8½	6⅞	Radio Corp (.20e)	64	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
67⅛	61⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	3	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+ ⅜
80	60¼	Radio pf B ‡					Dec 16
2⅞	2½	Radio-Keith-Orph	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅞	Rayb'st-Man(.92½e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17	13	Rayonier Inc	3	13⅛	13	13	Jan 27
23⅛	20	Rayonier Inc pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
18⅝	14½	Reading Co (1)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	3	25	25	25	Jan 11
20⅛	17⅝	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	19	17⅝	17⅝	Jan 26
4⅝	4	Real Silk Hosiery	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	8	Reis (R) & Co 1 pf	2	8	8	8	Jan 27
9⅝	7⅝	Reliable Stores (½e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 27
11⅝	10¼	Reliance Mfg (.10g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan 27
17⅛	12⅝	Reming Rand (.20g)	13	14	13	14	+ ⅞
78¼	73½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	2	75⅛	75	75	Jan 25
1⅝	1¼	Reo Motor Car	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅝	18	Repub Steel	140	20⅛	19⅛	20⅝	+1⅛
79	66	Rep Steel cv pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 23
71	58	Rep Steel pf A	2	58	58	58	Jan 26
20⅛	15	Revere Copper & Br	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	Jan 28
40⅛	40	Rev Cop & Br A	2	40⅝	40	40⅝	Jan 5
14⅝	11⅜	Reynolds Metals	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
80	78⅞	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
11⅝	7⅝	Reynolds Spring	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¾
45	40⅛	Reynolds Tob B(⅛g)	14	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
8½	5	Rhine-West El ‡	2	6	6	6	Nov 16
10¼	8⅝	Richfield Oil (½e)	10	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅝
9½	7⅛	Ritter Dental	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 27
16⅛	13½	Roan Ant Cop (.74e)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34	27	Ruberoid (.60e)	2	27	27	27	Jan 24
1⅜	1⅛	Rutland R R pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 24
		S					
35	29	Safeway Stores (2e)	64	36⅝	33⅝	36⅝	+2⅝
46⅝	37⅞	St. Joseph Lead (1)	6	40	39½	40	+1⅛
⅝	½	St L-San Fran	1	½	½	½	Jan 26
2	1¼	St L-San Fran pf	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 28
18⅛	13	Savage Arms (⅛e)	3	13¾	13¼	13¾	Jan 27
17	13⅝	Schenley Distill	4	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅞
72	68	Schenley pf (5½)	3	71	71	71	Jan 26
1	⅝	Schulte Ret Stores	4	¾	¾	¾	
10⅛	6	Schulte Ret pf	1	9	9	9	
48⅝	45⅝	Scott Paper (1.80a)	2	46	46	46	+ ⅝
¾	⅝	Seaboard Air Line	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Seaboard Air pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 28
22⅝	19	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jan 28
3½	3½	Seagrave Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 6
74⅝	67	Sears Roebuck (3)	15	68⅝	67	68	+1
18⅝	15	Servel Inc (1)	18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
21¾	15¾	Sharon Steel	3	17	17	17	+1
69	60	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	60	60	60	Jan 26
7⅝	5½	Sharp & Dohme	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
48⅛	47	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 25
11⅞	10⅛	Shattuck (FG) (.40a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¾	Shell Un Oil (.70e)	13	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅝
106½	104½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	3	106½	106	106	Jan 27
7	5⅛	Silver King Coalit	8	5⅝	5½	5½	Jan 28
32¾	25½	Simmons Co (1¼e)	8	27½	26	27½	+1½
3⅛	2⅞	Simms Petrol	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 26
21¾	18½	Simonds S & S (1e)	3	19½	18½	19½	Jan 27
29½	21	Skelly Oil (1e)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅞
95½	94⅞	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Jan 21
19⅝	14⅝	Smith (AO) Corp	1	16	16	16	+ ½
16½	13½	Smith & Cor Ty (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 28
14⅛	12⅝	Snider Pack (¾e)	1	13	13	13	
13⅝	12	Socony-Vacuum (½)	29	12½	12	12⅜	
114¼	112	Solvay Am pf (5½)	4	113¼	112	112	Jan 26
3	2⅛	Sou Am G & P (.10e)	5	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
18⅝	16⅝	So P Rico Sug (¼g)	2	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
25	23½	Sou Cal Edis (1½a)	4	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15	Southern Pacific	71	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+1
23⅛	16⅛	Southern Ry	63	18½	17⅝	18½	+1⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Southern Ry pf	16	26½	24¾	26½	+ ½
37	37	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	2	37	37	37	Jan 23
3¼	2½	Spalding (AG)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 28
3⅝	2½	Sparks Withington	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	Spear & Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 25
21½	19	Spencer Kell (1.40e)	1	20	20	20	Jan 28
47⅛	40	Sperry Corp (1.80e)	94	45⅛	43¼	45½	+2⅛
16⅛	13	Spicer Mfg (½e)	8	14	13½	14	+1
15¾	11⅜	Spiegel Inc	12	13	12	13	+1
30	24	Square D Co (¾e)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
7⅛	6⅝	Stand Brands (⅛g)	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
100⅝	98	Stand Br'ds pf (4½)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Jan 28
2⅛	1⅞	Stand Com Tob	11	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Stand Gas & El	32	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Std Gas $4 pf	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
19½	17	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	Jan 27
24⅝	19⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	15	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅝	Stand Invest Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 14
28⅞	26⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	12	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Stand Oil Ind (1)	11	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
50⅝	50⅝	Stand Oil Kan (2e)	42	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Jan 14
53¼	47¼	Stand Oil N J (1a)	16	50	48⅝	50	+ ⅛
33⅝	26	Starrett (LS) (1¼e)	1	27	27	27	Jan 28
71⅝	69⅛	Sterling Prod (3.80)	3	69⅛	69	69⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Stewart-Warner	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Stokely Bros	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jan 28
17⅝	13⅛	Stone & Webster	51	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅝
8⅝	6⅝	Studebaker Corp	15	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
66	55	Sun Oil (1)	3	57½	57½	57½	+2½
11⅛	8⅝	Sunshine M (2.20e)	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅛	31	Superheater (½)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
3⅛	2⅝	Superior Oil (.10e)	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	Superior Steel	4	17⅝	16½	16½	
30	27	Sutherl Pap (1.60)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+1
10⅝	9⅛	Sweets Co of Am	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19⅛	18	Swift & Co (1.30)	6	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
28	26⅝	Swift Intl (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	Syming-Gould ww	4	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅝	Syming-Gould xw	6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
		T					
7⅝	7	Talcott Inc (.15g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	Telautograph (.10g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	5⅛	Tenn Corp	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 28
22½	17	Texas & Pac Ry	3	17	17	17	Jan 24
48⅝	42⅛	Texas Corp (2)	28	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+1¼
5¾	4⅝	Texas Gulf Pr (.15e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
32⅝	29⅞	Texas Gulf Sulph(2)	19	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅝
10⅛	8¼	Tex Pac C & O (.40)	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 28
9	7⅛	Tex Pac L Tr (.15e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅛	18	Thatcher Mfg (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 27
58⅛	56	Thatcher cv pf(3.60)	1	56	56	56	Jan 28
4⅛	4	The Fair	1	4	4	4	Jan 23
4⅝	3⅝	Thermoid Co	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1½	Third Avenue Ry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 26
3⅞	3⅝	Thompson (JR)	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 26
28¼	20½	Thompson Prod (¼e)	1	23	22¼	23	+1
3¾	2½	Thompson-Starrett	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
15½	12½	Thompson-Star pf	1	12	11½	12	— ½
14⅝	12¼	Tide-Water A (1)	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
95¾	94¼	Tide-Water pf (4½)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
18⅝	13⅛	Timken-Det Ax(½e)	3	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
54¼	43⅝	Timken Roll B (1)	2	44½	43¾	44½	+ ¼
7¾	6½	Transamerica (¾)	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
10⅝	7¼	Trans & West Air	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
10⅞	8	Transue & Will	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
4	3	Tri-Cont Corp	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
88	86	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jan 23
4⅞	4	Truax-Traer C	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13¾	10	Truscon Steel	1	10	10	10	Jan 27
26⅛	21	Twent C-Fox F (2)	5	22	22	22	+ ½
34⅛	31½	Twent C-F F pf(1½)	2	31½	31½	31½	Jan 28
3½	3⅛	Twin City Rapid Tr	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	8¾	Twin Coach (.10e)	3	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
		U					
4⅝	3½	Ulen & Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
66	57	Underwood-E (2½e)	2	59¼	58	59¼	+2¼
12⅛	9⅝	Union Bag & P	16	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
90½	81⅛	Union Carb (.40g)	14	85½	83½	85½	+1½
19¾	18⅛	Union Oil Cal (1.20)	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
98⅛	88¼	Union Pacific (1½g)	2	92¼	91	92¼	+1⅜
84½	82	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	82	82	82	Jan 28
23⅝	21	Union T Car (1.20)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	9½	United Air Lines	19	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
41⅝	33⅝	United Airc (1¼e)	56	39¼	37¾	39¼	+2⅛
17	16	United Bisc (1.15e)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
65	54	United Carb (3¼e)	4	55⅛	54¼	55	+1
17	15¼	United-Carr F (.60e)	4	16	15¼	16	Jan 23
3⅛	2⅞	United Corp	111	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	31½	United Cp pf (¾k)	7	33½	32	33¼	+1⅛
5½	4¾	United Drug	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	United Dyewood	7	7	7	7	+ ¾
6⅝	4⅞	United Elec Coal	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
33¼	30	United E & F (½g)	1	31	31	31	
68⅞	63½	United Fruit (1g)	10	64¼	63	64¼	+ ¾
12¾	11⅛	United Gas Imp (1)	49	12⅛	11¾	12	
115	111⅞	United Gas I pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 28
8⅝	7¼	Unit Mer & Mfr	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¼	United Paperboard	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jan 28
11	7¾	U S & For Sec	7	8	7⅞	8	
86	82¼	U S & For S pf (6)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	Jan 24
½	½	U S Distributing	2	½	½	½	Jan 24
10¼	8	U S Freight	2	8¼	8	8¼	Jan 28
113	95	U S Gypsum (2)	2	98½	98½	98½	— ¼
7½	6	U S Hoffman Mach	1	6	6	6	Jan 28
32	30¼	U S Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 27
24⅞	18½	U S Indus Alcohol	30	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
5⅝	4⅛	U S Leather	5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	8	U S Leather A	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
61¼	61¼	U S Lea pr pf (1¾e)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Jan 24
47½	37½	U S Pipe & Fdry (2)	5	40¼	39¾	40¼	+1
5⅞	4⅝	U S Real & Imp	13	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
52¾	40¼	U S Rubber	97	43⅞	42¼	43⅞	+2½
104	90	U S Rubber 1 pf (4e)	5	96	94	96	+3
65½	52½	U S Smelt R&M (1g)	1	56	56	56	+3½
68½	60	U S Smelt pf (3½)	2	63½	62	62	Jan 26
70	53¼	U S Steel	156	57⅝	55½	57⅛	+2⅝
118¾	113⅛	U S Steel pf (7)	4	115	114¾	115	+1⅛
38⅛	33⅞	U S Tobacco (1.35g)	7	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	United Stockyds	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	7⅝	United Stk pf (.70)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	United Stores A	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
53	50	United Strs pf (4½e)	3	51¾	50	50	Jan 26
12¾	11⅛	Univ-Cyclops (⅜e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 26
83¾	75⅛	Univ Leaf Tob (4a)	2	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jan 28
		V					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 28
33¼	30	Van Raalte (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
30⅝	22	Vanadium Corp	10	25	23¾	25	+1½
40	36½	Vick Chem (2a)	2	38	38	38	Jan 28
25⅛	21¾	Victor Ch Wks (.90e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
4⅞	3½	Va-Caro Chem	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
31⅞	24¾	Va-C Chem 6% pf	1	25	25	25	Jan 28
120	120	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 11
		W					
1⅜	1¼	Wabash Ry	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	2¼	Wabash pf A	2	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
7	6⅛	Waldorf Sys (½e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
18⅝	16½	Walgreen Co (¼g)	4	16⅝	16½	16½	Jan 28
88	85	Walgr'n pf ww (4½)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
50¾	42¼	Walker (H) G&W(4)	10	45¼	44	45¼	+2¼
20⅝	19¾	Walker pf (1)	2	20½	19¾	19¾	— ½
9¼	6⅝	Walworth Co	16	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
14¼	12	Ward Baking A	2	12	12	12	Jan 23
2⅞	2¼	Ward Baking B	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
38	34½	Ward Bak pf (2½e)	2	35	34½	34½	Jan 24
6⅞	5⅛	Warner Bros Pict	45	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Warren Bros	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12	10	Warren Bros cv pf	1	10	10	10	Jan 28
30⅝	25½	Warren F & P (½g)	1	26	26	26	
24⅝	18¾	Waukesha Motor (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 28
32⅝	27½	Wayne Pump (1½e)	7	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	2⅝	Webster Eisenlohr	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	25	Wesson O & S (½a)	2	26⅛	26	26	+ ¾
79	71½	Wesson O & S pf (4)	6	71⅝	71½	71½	Jan 26
26⅞	22½	West Auto Sup (1)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
4⅛	3	West Maryland	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 27
8	5⅛	West Maryland 2 pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 26
⅜	⅜	West Pacific	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	1¼	West Pacific pf	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 28
24½	20⅝	West Union Tel	27	22	20⅝	22	+1½
31⅞	23¾	West Air Br (1⅛e)	21	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	+1⅝
120	98	West El & Mfg(2½e)	24	105½	101	105½	+4⅛
20¼	18	Weston El Inst (½e)	1	18	17⅛	19	+2
22½	20	Westvaco Chlor (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
32½	30⅝	Westvaco Ch pf(1½)	2	31½	31⅛	31½	+1
31⅝	22½	Wheeling Steel	8	24	23	23⅝	— ⅛
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
60	58	Wheeling pr pf (½k)	3	58	58	58	Jan 9
12	10⅝	White (SS) Den(.60)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 25
13⅛	9⅝	White Motor	9	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
7	6	White Rock (½e)	2	6	6	6	Jan 27
1⅝	1⅛	White Sewing Mach	1	1½	1½	1½	
19⅝	15⅛	White Sewing pf	1	16	16	16	+ ½
3⅝	3	Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	3	3	3	Jan 28
3	2	Willys-Overland	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Willys-Overland pf	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5	4	Wilson & Co	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
49½	41½	Wilson & Co $6 pf	1	45	44	45	+3¼
25⅝	19⅝	Woodward Iron	2	21	20¼	21	+1
50⅝	46⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	8	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅜	Worthington P & M	4	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
53	44	W P&M cv pr pf	1	44	44	44	Jan 25
38	37½	W P&M pr pf (4½)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 6
78¾	77⅛	Wrigley (W) Jr (3a)	1	78	78	78	Jan 20
		Y—Z					
33	26¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	1	27	27	27	+ ¾
21⅝	16¾	Yellow Tr & Coach	55	17½	16⅝	17½	+1
21¼	15⅝	Young Spring & W	1	17	16½	17	+1
55⅝	39	Young Sheet & T	66	43½	41⅝	43½	+2⅛
85	81⅞	Young S&T pf (5½)	2	82	81⅞	81⅞	Jan 25
31¼	23½	Young Steel Door	10	26	26	26	+1
22¼	16	Zenith Radio	10	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	Jan 28
3⅝	3	Zonite Products	12	3⅛	3	3	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
American Mfg	12	13	Hy Sylvania $1½ h	23½	25½
Amer Screw $.80 a	33¾	37¾	Keith, Geo E pf	21	23½
American Wringer	2½	4½	Lincoln Stors $1 a	18½	..
Amoskeag Co $1½	18½	22	Ludlw Mfg A $5 h	106	111
Appleon Co $2	34	39	Marlin Rockwel $2	33	36
Arlgtn Mills $.50 h	21	24	Merrimac Hat $1	12½	14½
Baldw D Ch $1.60	22	25	Merrimack Mfg	7	10
Benef In L $2½ pf	50	52	Nashawena Mills	5	7
Berkshire Fine Sp	5	7	Nahua G&CP$2½h	48	53
Bird&Son $5 cv pf	94	..	Nashua Mfg	6½	8½
Boott Mills $4	30	40	Natl Casket $2.50 h	29	33
Boston Wharf $1	15½	17½	Naumkg Stm $2½h	36	41
Boston Wov Hose	18	20	Newmarkt Mf $1 h	35	40
Bourne Mills $.40	7	10	Nichlsn File $1.20 a	27½	30½
Cabot Manufactrg	35	45	Nonquitt Mills $3	20	23
Chapmn Valve $2 a	40½	43½	No&We RR pf$1½f	68	73
Collyer Ins W $.10 n	9½	12	Plymth Cordg $5 a	74	80
Cons Aircraft $3 pf	55	58	Prv&Wr RR $2½h	56	61
Crompin&Knowles	36	41	Quissett Mill	12	15
Dennison deb $8	90	..	Saco Lowell $.25 h	6½	8½
Dewy&Al Ch $.30 h	18	21	Sagamre Mf $.50 h	27	32
Draper Corp $3 a	64	68	Sanfrd Mills $1½ f	34	39
Eastern Mfg	2	4	Stanly Wrks $.90 h	38	41
Edwards Manufac	32	40	Sylv Indust $.50 h	15½	17½
Goodall Worst (n)	47	52	U S Envelpe $2½ h	33	36
Graton & Knight	3	5	Vally Mid&I $.25 h	20	23
Grt No Paper $1 a	35	37	Waltham Watch	3½	6
Grnfld T&D $1½ pf	12	14	Wamsutta Mills	5	7
Heywood Wakefield	13½	17½	Whitman Wm $7 pf	93	..

aExclusive of extras. fPaid in 1939. hPaid in 1938. nPaid 10 per cent in stock.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked	Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NT (SF)	32¾	34¾	Aetna Cas	105	109
Bankers Trust	47	49	Aetna Ins	44¾	46¾
Brooklyn Trust	73	76	Aetna Life	27¾	29¼
Central Hanover	87	90	Am Equit	24	25½
Chase National	30⅝	32⅝	Am Ins Nwk	13¼	14¾
Chemical Bk & Tr	43¼	45¼	Am Reins	xd37¼	39¼
City	23⅝	25⅝	Am Reserve	26¼	27¾
Commercial	155	159	Am Surety	52	54
Continental	13¼	15¼	Automobile	33¼	35¼
Corn Exchange	49½	51½	Conn Gen Lif	26	27¼
Empire Trust	13¼	15¼	Contin Cas	36¾	38¼
First National	1680	1710	Fid & Dep	118	120
Guaranty Trust	241	246	Firem's Nwk	8¼	9¼
Irving Trust	10¼	12¼	Gen Reinsur	40½	42
Manhattan	16¼	18¼	Glens Falls	41¼	43¼
Manufacturers	37¾	39¾	Globe & Rut	23¼	25¾
New York Trust	86½	89½	Gt Amer Ins	24	25½
Public National	27¾	29¾	Hartford Fire	72¼	74¼
Title Guar'tee & Tr	5⅞	7	Home Ins	29¼	30¾
Boston Bank Stocks	**Bid**	**Asked**	Mass Bond	54	57
Bost Sf Dp & Tr*	290	..	Natl Fire	58¾	60¾
First National	37¾	39¾	New Hampshire	44½	46½
Merchants	347	362	Nor River	25	26½
National Rockland	58½	63½	Phoenix	75	79
National Shawmut	20¾	22¾	St. Paul Fire	225	229
New England Tr*	400	..	Springfield	119	122
Pilgrim Trust	163	178	Sun Life	410	460
Second National	126	136	Travelers	439	449
State Street Tr*	252	267	U S Fid & G	20	21½
			U S Fire	50½	52½

*Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank.

Commerce and Finance · **Steel Consumption Seen Rising as Production Holds Unchanged** · Business and Industry

NLRB Is Debated In Air Forum By Hook and Madden

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles R. Hook, chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, appealed in a radio debate for amendment of the Labor Relations Act to provide more protection for employers and labor minorities.

His opponent, Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board, replied that the act had proved an instrument for industrial peace. Mr. Madden added that in 1938, "when the act was in regular operation," there were only half as many strikes as in 1937 "when the act was defied as unconstitutional."

The Supreme Court held the law constitutional in April, 1937.

Mr. Hook contended that "waves of strikes" continued after passage of the act, despite arguments of proponents that it would serve to inspire co-operation between workers and employers.

Hits Administration of Act

"Certain labor unions," Mr. Hook said, "adopted a new weapon, the sit-down strike, which is kidnaping a plant and holding it for ransom." The labor strife of 1937, he added, "must go down as one of the major causes of the precipitous decline of business activity in that year."

Mr. Hook also criticized administration of the act. The Labor Board, he said, "might have done much to convert a poor law into a reasonably good and fair law."

To correct what he called the law's "one-sidedness," Mr. Hook recommended that it be amended to recognize the "mutuality of interest of employer and employee" and to assure that employees not be subjected to coercion from any source; to "modify the emphasis" on strikes; to recognize that every man has the right to work unmolested whether or not he is a member of a labor organization; and to protect adequately the "paramount public interest."

In its present form Mr. Hook asserted, the act places too much emphasis upon the right to strike and contains no emphasis "on when it is wrong to strike."

Mr. Madden argued that the scales of justice and law still were weighed heavily against labor. He said 15 persons were shot to death, scores wounded and thousands arrested during the labor strife of 1937. He added that not a single employer was "even so much as arrested" in any year, under administration of the act, "though there was much violation of it."

Act Seen Reducing Strikes

The Labor Board chairman declared that in 1936 and the first four months of 1937 the number of strikes exceeded the number of cases to come before the board. After the Supreme Court decision, he added, the proportion had been about four times as many board cases as strikes.

"The processes of law are replacing the remedy of self help, which was the express aim and purpose of the statute," he said.

In about a year and a half of "effective operation" of the act, Mr. Madden said he discerned the following "significant gains:

1. Most employers are now obeying the law, in most sections of the country.
2. The two "great labor organizations," claimed about 8,000,000 members as against less than 3,000,000 in 1934.
3. Freedom of speech, press and assembly are enjoyed in greater degree and in more communities than ever before.
4. Millions are receiving "an education and experience" in the principles and practices of self government through union meetings and workers education programs.
5. Thousands of new labor agreements have been arrived at through collective bargaining.
6. Workers have "more understanding of and confidence" in the Government.

$30,000,000 Vessel Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission has awarded contracts for the construction of ten combination cargo-passenger vessels of the C-3 design.

Six of the ships will be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., for $2,890,000 each. These will be steam propelled. The other four, which will have Diesel propulsion, will be built by the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pa., at $3,167,100 each. Total of both contracts exceed $30,000,000

The commission said the six steam vessels have been assigned to the San Francisco round-the-world route, and the four Diesel-propelled ships to the Seattle-Orient route.

"Addition of these excellent ships to the West Coast merchant fleet will strengthen shipping services on the Pacific," Chairman Emory S. Land commented. "Such vessels as these are urgently needed in that area."

The commission now has awarded contracts for a total of 63 vessels.

The C-3 combination cargo-passenger ships are of approximately 11,926 deadweight tons. They have a speed of 16½ knots, which makes them substantially faster than most of the nation's present merchant tonnage.

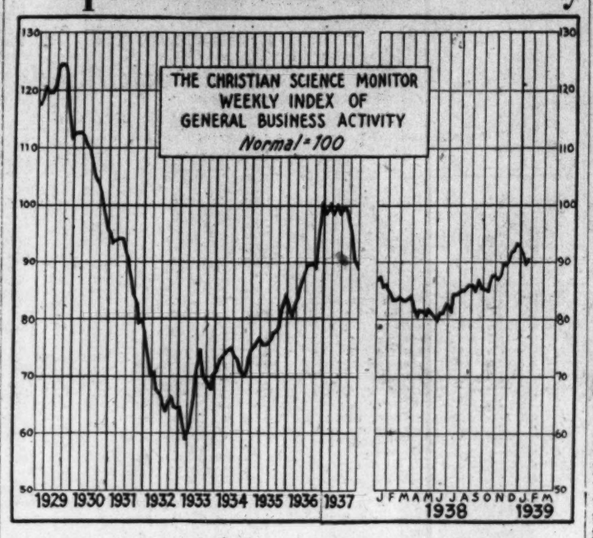
They will have accommodations for 70 to 100 passengers.

American Rolling Mill Co. To Build Model Village

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—Plans for a model village of 60 steel homes three miles south of here were announced by the American Rolling Mill Company. Cost was estimated at $300,000.

The firm described the development as "an economically-priced community of small homesteads in the country, where men working in the steel plant could reduce the cost of living by devoting their spare time to gardening." All homes will be one-story, situated on an acre of tested garden land, costing from $4,500 to $5,300 each.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity



Reversing the sharp downtrend of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity turned upward in the week ended Jan. 21, scoring a gain of 0.8 of a point. From the level of 89.7 on Jan. 14, the index rose to 90.5 (prel.) on Jan. 21. This compared with 86.0 on Jan. 22 of last year.

Increases in both the electric power production and bank debits totals countered moderate seasonal declines and adjusted indexes for each series showed sizeable gains over the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings, on the other hand, eased off contrary to seasonal expectations and the adjusted index for this series dipped to the lowest level since the week ended Dec. 24.

All three components of the index are, however, maintaining levels well above those of a year ago.

Steel operations during the past week remained at 51½ per cent of capacity, the same level as in the preceding week. Railroad buying has been a supporting factor, whereas demand from other lines is somewhat hesitant, notably in the automobile field. While automobile production has been maintained at a high level, easing only moderately in the past week, manufacturers have been keeping a watchful attitude with respect to production and sales.

Activity in the textile industry has been holding relatively steady both in the woolen goods and cotton goods sections. Shoe factories are reported exceptionally busy and there are some predictions of a record output for this year.

Although trade fluctuations were highly irregular during the past week, gains were reported in several important districts, notably in New England, in the Northwest and in some sections of the South. Some further easing in commodity prices were reported, farm products and building materials prices in particular showing declines.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 21* 1939	Jan. 14 1939	Jan. 22 1938
Combined index	90.5	89.7	86.0
Bk debits outside NYC	85.1	82.6	83.4
Elec power production	94.9	93.7	90.4
Misc. carloadings	87.0	88.8	79.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Nobody seemed much surprised by the rally that started on Friday and continued into Saturday's opening. After all, the market was down in four days by almost 10 per cent, from round 160 to round 136 on the Dow-Jones averages, without rally. It was down about 12 per cent from the year-end peak of 154.85 and about 14 per cent from the November peak of 158.85, and it had lost about 35 per cent of the rise from the March 31 low (98) to the November high, and nearly 50 per cent of the rise which started June 20. That was grounds enough for a rally.

Even the worst bears wouldn't be surprised to see a rally up to 150 from here, and stocks would have to go higher than that for them to think that this isn't a bear market. In fact, they say that every bear market has an initial false rally, like that of November, 1929, to April, 1930, or from June to August, 1937.

Among the casualties of the week's decline were government bonds. They lost in a few days the gains of a few weeks. This seems according to Hoyle; a January break, minor or major, in the government market, is getting to be a habit. The heavy March 15 re-financing is at once a contributor and a deterrent to further decline; a contributor because it means that $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new money may be lifted from the market; a deterrent because the Treasury would be likely to rig the market if necessary to assure March success rather than put off the June maturity to June.

Makes Deficits Look Smaller

The $100,000,000 of Usha's (United States Housing Authority) with the microscopic 1-¾ per cent coupon for a five-year maturity went over with a bang, 28 times over-subscribed and allotments at around 4 per cent of subscription. The Treasury has learned much since the summer of 1935 when it tried to sell bonds at auction and put out an unsuccessful Commodity Credit Corporation $150,000,000 offering without proper market grooming.

The Usha offering is also a part of the calculated scheme to make the government deficit look smaller by having Treasury affiliates do their own financing; for the Usha finances will not appear in coming budget deficits. Its outlays will be one of those "investments" the President was talking about.

The Bethlehem Steel fourth-quarter statement, though "better than expected," was hardly reassuring. The company reported 56 cents a share on the common. Operations were around 56 per cent. One rule-of-thumb estimate is that Bethlehem can cover its preferred requirements at around 53 per cent; thereafter each addition one per cent increase in operations will produce around 20 cents a share a quarter on the common.

Bethlehem Prime War-Baby

Bethlehem is specially favored among the steels for its large armor-plate and ship-building operations; it is the prime war-baby, now running at capacity on armor-plate, recently in receipt of a $50,000,000 battleship order and possibly in line for another. If it can't earn money, who can, except perhaps Inland and National?

U. S. Steel reports Tuesday afternoon, and its operations have been dragging slightly behind the industry and it hasn't the large interest in ships and armor, so its statement won't probably be as good as Bethlehem's. On the other hand Bethlehem stock has plummeted from $80 to $60 in the last fortnight, so perhaps some of these considerations are already discounted. But the only justification for the present price is the hope that operations will recover from present levels. If they rose to 60 per cent, that would be $1.40 per quarter on the common or at the rate of $5.60 a year. Perhaps.

The new issues market is still dull—in fact just about non-existent. The Wall Street Journal reports current prices of some recent issues as follows:

	Offering Price	Current Bid
Concumer's Power	104½	103
C & O 3½s	101½	101⅝
Cent Ill	100½	98½
Canada 3s	97¼	96¼
Argentine 4½s	95½	85¼
Wisc Elec	103½	106⅛
Carrier Corp	100	96
Ohio Power	101½	104½
Mich Con Gas	97½	96⅝

Hope Is Reviving

But hope is reviving. Everybody is looking forward to the cushy North American offering; and the syndicate in Chesapeake & Ohio 3½'s is said to have placed a considerable block last week with the Metropolitan Life and to have dissolved successfully.

The Bancamerica-Blair Corporation syndicate gave up trying on the Nebraska deal. Reasons given are several; principally the objections of the Nebraska municipalities. The latter wanted the right to tax the revenues of the new power districts; and since these districts have now spent about $500 a kilowatt for their power projects and would, based on Mr. Ross' valuations, be paying a really fair price to the private companies for their distribution systems, the districts could hardly afford to pay the taxes the more astute power companies are able to pay.

Moreover there was trouble over the wording of the indenture as to the tax-exempt feature. The two leading municipal law firms, Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, and Masslich & Mitchell, are willing to say "These bonds are tax-exempt" and put a period after this statement, but most of the other leading law firms downtown here will not let their banker clients go to market without a hedge in the indenture against the President's "short and simple statute," for fear of rescission suits.

Bases of the Rally

The Friday-Saturday rally in the market seemed mostly predicated on new and unsupported rumors about Hitler's speech today. They say now that he will be conciliatory, and that another four-power conference is on the fire. But the rally didn't last out Saturday.

Anent the possibility that the market shake-out may disturb business sentiment, it has been pointed out that during the September European unpleasantness, business activity kept blithely on its upward way. The Federal Reserve Board index was 88 in August, 91 in September, and 96 in October. That argues that current worries might similarly go unnoticed; but unfortunately the index seems to have leveled out; 103 in November, 104 in December, and probably under 104 at present.

Another disconcerting part of the picture is the persistent decline in commercial loans. They are now below the level preceding the annual autumn rise. Last summer their lag was explained by the bond market; the local Reserve Bank said that in the early summer some $160,000,000 of commercial loans had been funded into such bond issues as the Steel and Jersey debentures. No such explanation will now hold water. Bank deposits continue upward; but that is due to pump-priming; turnover isn't keeping up.

Steel Production Holds Steady At 51½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week were unchanged at 51.5 per cent compared with the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

Demand is receiving better support from the railroads, continues the report, while building and engineering construction continues a major outlet for heavy products.

Buying Hesitant

Buying elsewhere is somewhat hesitant. This situation is seen as only temporary, however, since consumption generally is steady or rising slightly. Absence of major changes in specifications is reflected in slight variations in steelmaking since the initial post-holiday recovery.

Pittsburgh operations increased 4 points to 46 per cent and Cleveland was up 1 point to 60. On the other hand, Chicago was down 2.5 points to 45.5, Youngstown dropped 7 points to 45 and Cincinnati was off 3 points to 52. Indicative of wide variation in activity of different steel products, three Chicago mills are operating at better than any rate attained in 1938, while two plants are at the lowest level since last summer.

Steady schedules continued in other districts, including eastern Pennsylvania at 34, Wheeling at 64, Buffalo at 44, Birmingham at 77, New England at 70, St. Louis at 40 and Detroit at 88.

Automobile production remains unusually heavy, all factors considered. Last week's output of 89,200 was a decrease of only about 1,000 units and left assemblies more than 50 per cent larger than a year ago. A January total almost equal to that of the corresponding 1936 month is indicated. Seasonal slackening is seen for February, although heavier orders for steel are in prospect, following only small purchases the past few weeks.

Upturn Expected

So far this month, nothing has developed to alter expectations of a moderate upturn in steel production later this quarter. Because of surplus stocks at the opening of the year, some consumers have deferred new buying of sheets and strip. Mills have reduced heavy backlogs accumulated in these products last quarter, and quiet in new ordering is tending to curtail output.

Influence of prices on purchases was slight prior to recent circulation of a report that the structure had weakened. Despite absence of confirmation, and vigorous denials by producers, this rumor has contributed to buyer hesitancy. Chronic weakness still prevails in some products, principally in resale markets, but quotations on most commodities are steady.

Scrap is more active on mill purchases at Chicago and Pittsburgh, but a 50-cent reduction in heavy melting steel in the latter market lowers the scrap composite 8 cents to $14.71. The finished steel composite continues $56.50.

Security Sales To Institutional Investors Studied

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced that its monopoly division has begun a study of direct sales of securities by corporations to institutional investors, such as banks and insurance companies.

In this connection, the SEC has written 17 corporations which sold bond issues directly to large institutional buyers in 1937 and 1938, asking information on the sales.

Another letter has been sent to 69 financial firms asking data on security sales in which they may have been participated as intermediaries between January 1, 1934, and December 31, 1938.

The study will enquire into the causes of increased direct sales of securities in recent years and its effect upon investment banking and the capital markets.

New Financing Best In Last Four Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week ended Jan. 26, totaled $26,463,572, the highest this year, Poor's Publishing Co. reported.

Detailed figures follow:

	Last Wk	Year Ago
Total	$26,463,572	$21,544,225
Municipal	26,118,572	20,735,625
Miscellaneous	255,000	425,000
Stocks	90,000	383,600

December Motor Output Estimated at 411,200

DETROIT—December production of cars and trucks in the United States and Canada is estimated at 411,200 units, according to the American Machinist.

This is roughly 20 per cent better than that in December 1937, and it was almost 39,000 units ahead of November 1938. January production, with curtailed operations, is expected to reach between 330,000 - 350,000 units and February should be on about the same level.

Most General Motors and Chrysler divisions are working four days a week. Some of the independents are not doing as well. Ford continues on its announced goal of 94,000 units for January including all models. There is every reason to believe that there will be little upward revision in schedules until some time in March.

U. S. Gold Imports Drop In Week to $33,321,267

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports declined slightly to $33,321,267 in the week ended Jan. 20.

Arrivals of the metal included $5,333,753 from the Netherlands, $8,771,817 from England, $8,039,928 from Canada and $9,347,758 from Japan.

Silver imports also dropped slightly to $1,013,893, including $557,456 from Mexico and $126,041 from Canada.

The week's exports were $1,497 of gold and $19,402 of silver.

Your Income Tax

The financial pages of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *will carry a series of articles based upon the Revenue Act of 1938, containing information of interest to persons required to pay Federal income taxes. Returns for the calendar year 1938 are required to be filed not later than March 15, 1939. The articles, of which there are 30, are numbered. The first appears below.*

Income Tax in a Nutshell

Who? Every single person or married person not living with husband or wife who had net income of $1,000 or more or gross income of $5,000 or more, and generally, husband and wife living together, who had an aggregate net income of $2,500 or more or an aggregate gross income of $5,000 or more, must file returns. If in doubt, obtain form and printed instructions from collector of internal revenue.

When? The filing period begins Jan. 1 and ends March 15, 1939.

Where? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

How? See instructions accompanying Forms 1040 A and 1040.

What? Four per cent normal tax on the amount of net income in excess of the personal exemption, credit for dependents, earned-income credit, and interest on obligations of the United States and obligations of instrumentalities of the United States. Surtax on surtax net income in excess of $4,000.

Income Tax Don'ts

Don't prepare your return without first studying the instructions accompanying the form.

Don't procrastinate. Early assembling of data permits a careful consideration of all tax problems.

Don't destroy the memoranda from which your return was prepared.

Don't omit explanation when such information is essential to an intelligent audit. Attach memoranda to your return.

No. I

How to Avoid Common Errors

The period for the filing of income-tax returns covering the calendar year 1938 began Jan. 1 and ends at midnight of March 15, 1939. To file early is of mutual benefit to the Government and the taxpayer. Within this period are filed annually millions of individual income tax returns, a large proportion of which report income subject to the tax. The latter contain a considerable percentage of errors, which if uncorrected by the audit would result to the disadvantage of the taxpayer. Many are errors of computation easily discovered on the face of the return, which usually is accompanied by a payment of more than the amount of tax due. In other returns it is readily discernible that the taxpayer has failed to take advantage of the personal exemption, credit allowed for dependents, or deductions from gross income to which he is entitled.

To avoid these and other errors, the Bureau of Internal Revenue urges careful reading of the instructions accompanying the forms for filing the returns. Additional information, if needed, may be obtained at the office of a collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. A taxpayer who applies to a revenue officer for assistance in preparing his return should take with him a copy of his prior year return. Also, as a further aid in preparation of a correct income tax return for the year 1938, the Bureau has prepared a series of short newspaper articles, of which this is the first, advising the salaried man, wage earner, professional and business man—in fact, every class of individual taxpayer—of the requirements and privileges as interpreted under the latest regulations, rulings, and decisions relating to the income-tax law.

More RFC Money To Export-Import Bank to Aid Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation disclosed it had furnished a fresh supply of money to the Export-Import Bank for loans to stimulate American trade with Latin America, the Orient and other parts of the world.

The RFC, which already owned $20,000,000 of the $21,000,000 capital of the bank, bought an additional $25,000,000 of preferred stock in the bank.

The law which created the bank in 1934, automatically limited its loans to the amount of its capital, making the present loan power of the bank $46,000,000. It was understood, however, that any additional funds needed also would be furnished by sale of stock to the RFC.

The new $25,000,000 stock transaction was necessiated by loans during December of $10,000,000 to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation to expand Latin American facilities and of $25,000,000 to China to buy American trucks and other assertedly non-military supplies.

The Export-Import Bank is the Administration's leading instrument for financing foreign trade.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said that removal of foreign exchange restrictions, which virtually all of the Latin American countries have, would be an important method of stimulating trade and that he believed the lifting of the restrictions was "not impossible."

He indicated his studies on possible loans and other aid to Latin American countries were awaiting discussions with Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, who will come here in the next few weeks at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

Slight Decline In Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., estimated the current week's output of the motorcar factories at 89,200 units compared with 90,205 last week and 59,365 this week a year ago.

The survey said winter weather had hampered sales during the last week or 10 days, but that deliveries still were well above the comparable 1938 period.

Rae Still Holds Most Corporate Positions

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur L. Rae, Controller of American Water Works & Electric Co., continues to hold whatever distinction goes with being an officer or director of more corporations than any other individual, but he too, is slipping, maybe because of bad times.

Poor's Register of Directors and Executives for 1939, listing the names of 12,519 business and financial leaders and their connections, have Mr. Rae down as an officer or serving on the boards of 99 different companies. In the 1938 edition of the book he was credited with holding 101 such places.

Harold B. Franklin, President and Director of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., is second with 92; Frederick Godber, Managing Director of Shell Transport & Trading Co., London, is third with 90; George W. Biggs, Jr., Director of American Water Works & Electric Co., is fourth with 85 and veteran Thomas H. McInnerney, President and Director of National Dairy Products Corp., is fifth, holding places in 82 corporations representing such diversified interests as public utility, tobacco, baking, railroad, retailing, distilling, dairy and rubber.

Baldwin Orders Drop

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders received in December by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, was announced as $1,955,207, compared with $3,370,119 for December 1937. The total books for the year 1938 was $25,432,907, compared with $34,510,839 in 1937.

Promoted

Charles L. Jacobson

Appointed Vice-President and General Sales Manager of the Chrysler division of the Chrysler Corp. He succeeds Joseph W. Frazer, who resigned to become President and General Manager of the Willys Overland Company. Mr. Jacobson formerly was Sales Manager.

Thomas Would Raise Commodity Prices By Manipulation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma urged in the Senate that Government monetary and credit controls be utilized to raise prices.

Among other things, Mr. Thomas suggested lower discount rates, gold desterilization, lower bank reserve requirements and further devaluation of the dollar.

Saving that the dollar "is too highly valued," Mr. Thomas added that "highly valued dollars mean low prices, low incomes, unemployment and depression."

A. F. of L. Urges National Planning To Prevent Slump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's monthly survey of business suggested that some means of national planning for industry be set up to forestall another depression in 1940.

"A very real danger lies ahead for 1940," the publication said. "By 1940 the present wave of Government spending will have largely exhausted its stimulating effect on business, and unless plans are devised to set private industry to work producing goods and raising living standards, we shall either face another depression or a greater armament program to put men to work.

"Excessive armaments lower living standards and increase danger of war. Also, Government cannot forever go on piling deficit on deficit.

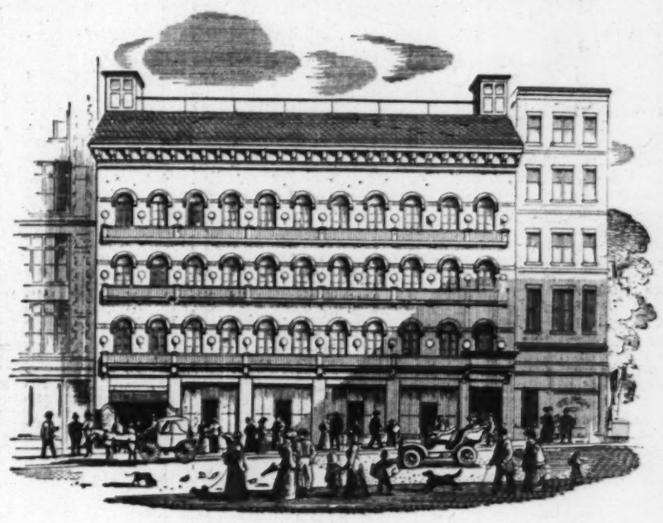
"In this critical outlook, the first step is to establish a national planning board of representatives from business, labor, agriculture, consumers, Government, with provisions for experts to assist them and a mandate to stimulate the production of goods by private industry."

The survey presented an optimistic picture of the outlook for 1939, barring war.

"Inventories have been sold off, workers' buying power is rising, there is no inflation of credit, and prices have held almost without change since mid-November," it said.

"Government spending has been running at very high rates and will continue in the first half of 1939. In addition to railroad building, utilities must now plan new construction to meet record demands for power; residential as well as heavy construction is increasing; contracts for the four weeks ending Jan. 7 being more than double last year's.

"Observers seem unanimous in the belief that, barring war, recovery will soon be resumed."



★ 1903 ★

On the evening of May 30th, the curtain was rung down for the last time at Boston's famous theater, known as the Boston Museum. Since 1841, the leading players of the times had appeared on its stage, among them Wallack, Salvini, Mansfield and Gillette. The farewell production was "Mrs. Dane's Defense," with Margaret Anglin, Guy Standing and Oswald Yorke in the cast.

IT WAS a different world in 1903 and the Boston Museum is a vanished symbol of a slower moving age, when life was less complex and the successful management of property a comparatively simple matter. In 1903 there were no inheritance taxes, either state or federal. Income taxes, which today necessitate accurate bookkeeping and accounting, were not yet in existence.

Investment and tax problems as well as all other matters that render the management of property so difficult today can be delegated to this Company under an Agency Account or Trust.

Investment and Management of Property

Agent ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Czechoslovakian Cotton Spindles Taken to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Information received at the headquarters here of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, from its affiliated associations in Prague and Reichenberg (Sudentengau) indicates that approximately 1,500,000 cotton spindles have been transferred during the cession of the Sudeten area to Germany, leaving in the present state of Czechoslovakia, 1,621,000 spindles.

The International Cotton Bulletin points out that of these spindles 61,000 are at the moment idle and 170,000 are spindles usually engaged in the production of Egyptian or Egyptian-type yarns.

Of the 104,000 looms within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia prior to the cession of the Sudeten area to Germany, 34,000 owned by approximately 200 firms, are in the area ceded to Germany.

The cotton waste spinning industry is almost entirely situated in the Sudeten area. Two of the four rayon concerns originally established in Czechoslovakia are now in the Sudeten lands, but those at Senica and Batiovce remain in Czechoslovakia. The pure silk industry is mainly located in Sudeten districts.

Practically all the textile printing industry is said to remain in the new Czechoslovakia State.

Four towns chiefly occupied with woolen spinning remain in Czechoslovakia, but a large proportion of this industry is in the transferred territory. Woolen and linen weaving industries are chiefly within Czechoslovak boundaries.

A large number of knitting firms, especially cotton and glove factories, are situated in the Sudeten area. Nearly all the gold lace factories are in ceded areas. There were originally two tulle factories in Czechoslovakia, one of which still remains on Czech territory. Most of the firms engaged in the manufacture of wool carpets, furnishing materials and webbing, are in the Sudeten area. Fully 80 per cent of the knitting, crochet yarn, and coconut matting manufacturers are also in Sudeten districts.

French and British Imports of U. S. 'Gas' And Oil Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported new increases, in some instances almost 100 per cent, in French and British imports of American oils and gasolines.

Officials said that they believed the increases between 1937 and 1938 resulted largely from national defense preparations.

British gasoline imports rose from 4,639,000 barrels in 1937 to 8,539,000 in 1938. The French increased their purchases from 1,788,000 to 2,896,000 barrels.

French imports of crude oil jumped from 10,066,000 barrels to 16,742,000 and Mritish takings of fuel oil rose from 2,068,000 to 3,612,000 barrels.

Japanese imports of American crude increased from 15,995,000 to 21,290,000 barrels. German purchases of American gasoline rose from 990,000 barrels to 2,253,000 and imports of fuel oil from 2,690,000 to 3,889,000.

Italy increased purchases of crude from this country from 4,544,000 to 6,751,000 barrels.

Utilities Find It Pays To Keep Public Informed

NEW YORK (AP)—New England utilities found, after last September hurricane, that it pays to keep the public accurately informed.

This was reported to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by T. H. Haines of the Boston Edison Company who said his organization used paid advertisements to tell 292,000 customers in 40 cities of the progress of restoration of their service.

"I believe," he said, "we made thousands of friends among customers and public officials."

Errol W. Doebler, General Operations Manager of the Long Island Lighting Company, said, "the public will be reasonable if it is taken into our confidence and given accurate and intelligent information."

The storm's total damage on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the railroad worst hit, was summarized by Sidney Withington of New Haven.

There were 250 washouts, totaling 17 miles of track. The deepest washout was 50 feet. There were 21 landslides and 43 bridges destroyed or seriously damaged.

In "thousands" of other places tracks were blocked by boats, houses, trees and debris. The road's total damage was estimated at $3,000,000.

The Connecticut Power Company, in restoring service, had to wipe salt off thousands of insulators many miles inland. The salt was from ocean spray.

Financial Briefs

The output of central electric stations in Canada reached a new high for the year in November with 2,374,933,000 kilowatt hours, according to a Canadian Resources Bulletin.

Steiner, Rouse & Co. are distributing a booklet containing a detailed discussion of the probable effect of the New York World's Fair on a group of selected securities.

The 1938 United States Fall pig crop was estimated to be 18 per cent larger than that of 1937, the Associated Press reports.

Purchase of fuel and material and supplies used in current operation by the railroads in 1938 were less than any year since 1933, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	14.71	14.48	14.71	14.44
May	14.61	14.34	14.61	14.30

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.19	106.19	106.19
10 3⅜s 47-43	109.31	109.31	109.31
4 3¼s 45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
2 3⅛s 49-46	109.14	109.12	109.14
1 2s '47	102.4	102.4	102.4
101 2½s '48	105.4	105.1	105.4
11 3⅛s 52-49	109.9	109.6	109.9
2 2½s 53-49	102.23	102.20	102.23
2 2½s 52-50	102.21	102.21	102.21
10 2¾s 54 41	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 3s 55-51	107.11	107.11	107.11
8 2⅞s 60-55	104.23	104.16	104.23
3 2¾s 59-56	103.13	103.13	103.13
8 2¾s 65-60	102.26	102.26	102.26
3 2¾s 63-58	102.30	102.28	102.30
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
6 3s 49-44	107.4	106.31	106.31
Home Owners' Loan			
2 2¾s 49-39	102.6	102.6	102.6
8 2¼s 44-42	104.6	104.1	104.1
2 3s 52-44	107.2	107.2	107.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
1 AdamsEx 4¼s '46 st	104	104	104
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Am&For P 5s 2030	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
6 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111¾	111⅞
20 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106¼	106	106
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107	106¾	107
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¼	105¾
8 Arm Del 4s'55	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
3 AT&SF 4s'95	107	106½	106½
11 AT&SF aj 4s'95	87½	86¾	87½
10 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	100½	100½	100½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 B&O rfg 6s'95	19	19	19
22 B&O 1st 5s'48	49¾	49	49⅛
8 B&O st 5s'48 ct	48	47½	47½
2 B&O rfg 5s'95	17½	17½	17½
7 B & O 5s'96 F	17½	17½	17½
1 B&O 5s'96 F ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
8 B&O cv 4½s'60	11¼	11⅛	11¼
21 B&O 4s'48	49⅛	48½	48⅝
5 B&O 5s S W '50	34½	34	34
1 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	130¼	130¼	130¼
3 Beth Stl 4½s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	101⅞	101¾	101¾
8 Beth Stl 3½s'52	99	98½	99
17 Boston&Me 5s'67	25	24½	25
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	82	82	82
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	104½	104½	104½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	97	97	97
1 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	112	112	112
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 reg	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
4 Buf R&P 4½s'57	26½	26⅛	26½
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94	93¾	93¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116½	116½	116½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
4 Can Pac 5s '44	113	112⅝	112⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¾	98½	98½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
6 Can Pac 4s perp	80	79¾	79¾
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	52½	51¾	52½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	71¾	71¾
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	68	68	68
3 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	101	101	101
1 ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	101	101	101
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅝	97	97
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	96	96	96
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	90	90	90
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½	97½
1 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	101½	101½	101½
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Chi I&L 5s '47	10½	10½	10½
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	9	9
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23	23	23
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23	23	23
7 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
5 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	14⅛	14	14
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅛	106	106⅛
7 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102⅛	102	102
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88	88	88
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
2 CleveUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98¼	98	98
31 Colmbia G 5s 1961	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103½	103½	103½
15 Com'l Cred 3¾s '42	102¾	102⅝	102¾
88 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109	108½	108¾
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109½	109½	109½
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Container 5s 43	98½	98½	98½
2 Continent Oil 2¾s 48	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Del &Hudrfg 4s 43	58½	58½	58½
1 DG&E 5s 51	106	106	106
4 D&RG 4s 36	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	106¼	106	106
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11	11½
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
1 Firestone T&R3½s '48	103	103	103
27 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	58¾	58	58
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99½	100
5 Goodrich 6s '45	100⅛	100	100
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84	83½	83½
11 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108	107¾	107¾
2 Gulf St Util 4s '46	105	105	105
3 Hockg V 4½s '99	118½	118½	118½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	32	32	32
8 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45	45	45
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111	111	111
1 Ill Cen 1st 3½s '51	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	51½	51½	51½
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48¼	48	48¼
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	54¾	54¼	54¾
1 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	9½	9½	9½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	94	94	94
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	60	60	60
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	83½	83½	83½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 Int Paper 6s '55	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	63	62¾	62¾
22 Int T&T 5s '55	66	65¼	65½
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s '61	95½	95½	95½
2 K C South 5s '50	65⅛	65	65
5 K S South 3s '50	69	69	69
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	105	105
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47	47	47
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	47	47	47
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	80	79⅞	80
5 Lah Val Coal 5s '64	17	17	17
6 Leh2Val 4s 2003 asd	18¼	17¾	17¾
2 Liquid Carb 4s'47	108½	108½	108½
2 Loews 3½s'46	99¼	99⅛	99¼
1 Louisia&Ark 5s'69	79	79	79
9 Louis&N un 4s'40	10	99¾	99¾
1 Louis&N st 4s 2003	85½	85½	85½
2 Maine Cen 4½s'60	41½	41½	41½
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90	31	31	31
1 MSJ&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	45	45	45
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17¾	17¾
16 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5	4¾	4¾
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	24¼	24¼	24¼
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97	96¾	96⅞
7 Montreal Tr 5s '41	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	52	52	52
34 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	104¾
5 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Newark Gas 5s '48	123½	123½	123½
25 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 NY & Putn 4s '93	50	50	50
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅛	58¾	59⅛
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54¾	53½	53½
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54¾	54	54
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49	48½	48½
8 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50	50	50
11 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	107¾	107¾
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124½	124½	124½
7 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117¼	117¼	117¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '47	12½	12½	12½
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	102	102	102
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108½	108½	108½
10 Norf & W 4s '96	119½	119½	119½
10 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
24 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
7 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62	78½	78½	78½
3 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	55	55	55
4 Pac Gas &El 3½s 66	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
6 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110	110
1 Pac Gas &El 4s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109⅛	109	109⅛
1 Para Pict 6s 55	101	100⅞	101
8 Para Pictcv 3¼s 47	84½	84¼	84½
24 Pen Co 4s 63	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Penn-Dix 6s 41A	95	95	95
18 Penn P&Lt 4½s 81	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	116¼	116¼	116¼
32 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	97½	97	97¼
3 Pen RR gen 4¾s 81	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	94¼	93½	94¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	87	87	87
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 Peoria&E 1st 4s 40	52	52	52
17 Phila Co 5s 67	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 PCC & SL 6s '75 B	103	103	103
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	94	94	94
3 PCC & St L 4½s '64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	44¼	44¼	44¼
15 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	65⅝	64½	65
94 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15	14	15
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	69	69	69
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106½	106½	106½
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	89½	89½	89½
1 Richm Term 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Rutland 4½s '41 st	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Saguenay Pw 4½s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	59	59	59
1 StLRM&Pac 5c '55	56½	56½	56½
21 St L S F 4½s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
9 St LSF 4s '50 A	10	9⅞	10
1 St LSF 4s '50 Actf	9½	9½	9½
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	58½	58¼	58¼
2 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	31	31	31
2 Seab AL cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	107½	107½	107½
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	101½	101½	101½
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	91¾	91¾	91¾
19 SouNatGas 4½s '51	101⅝	101½	101½
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
25 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48¼	48	48
5 So Pac 4½s '69	48½	48½	48½
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	86	86	86
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	68	68	68
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	80¾	80⅛	80¾
21 South Ry gen 4s '56	53¼	53	53
3 SWBellTel 3½s '64	111	111	111
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	78	78	78
8 Swift&Co 3¾s '50	107½	107½	107½
5 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	102½	102½	102½
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	104	104	104
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
2 Tex&Pac 5s '80D	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
4 Third Ave 4s '60	39	39	39
5 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114½	114½	114½
19 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	113	113
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	111	111	111
23 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅝	106½	106½
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
28 Unit Drug 5s '53	70	69	70
6 US Steel 3¼s '48	104⅝	104½	104⅝
6 Utar Lt&Trac 5s '44	94	93¼	93¼
10 Utah P & L 5s '44	95¼	95	95
6 Util P&L 5½s '47	69	69	69
24 Util P&L 5s '59	69	69	69
2 Vanadium 5s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106	106	106
9 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44	44	44
4 Wabash 2d 5s '39	24	23½	23½
2 Walker H 4¼s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	93	92½	93
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51	51	51
4 Western Un 5s '51	59	58½	59
5 Western Un 5s '60	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Western Un 4½s '50	57½	57½	57½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	94	94	94
6 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102⅞	102	102
5 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105	104¾	105
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104⅝	104½	104⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Antwerp 5s '58	92	91⅞	92
14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76½	76⅜	76½
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76½	76⅜	76½
15 Argentine 4½s '48	90½	90½	90½
5 Australia 5s '55	98	97¾	97¾
1 Australia 5s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Australia 4½s '56	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
15 Austria 7s '57	14	14	14
2 Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
1 Belgium 6½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	15	15	15
4 Berl City El 6½s '59	22½	22½	22½
1 Brazil 8s '41	12¾	12¾	12¾
16 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
12 Brazil 6½s 27-57	10⅝	10½	10½
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10¾	10½	10¾
2 Brisbane 6s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Buen A 4¼s 4¾s '77	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 Canada 5s '52	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Canada 4s '60	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
4 Canada 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
19 Canada 3s '67	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Canada 2½s '45	103	103	103
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
3 Chile 6s '60	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Chile 6s '61 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	16¼	16¼	16¼
17 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	20¼	19⅞	20¼
11 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	20¼	19⅞	20¼
7 Copenhag 5s '52	91	91	91
17 Denmark 6s '42	101½	101	101½
2 Denmark 5½s '55	98	98	98
17 Denmark 4½s '62	90¾	90⅝	90¾
1 Dom 1st 5½s '26-40	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	65½	65½	65½
5 Estonia Rep 7s '67	99	99	99
19 Ger Gov 5½s '65	17½	16½	17½
19 Ger Govt 7s '49	21½	21	21
1 GtConElPJap 7s '44	74	74	74
1 Greek 6s '68	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
7 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	50	49¼	49¼
14 Italy 7s 1951	66⅛	66	66
15 Japan 6½s '54	77	75¼	77
4 Japan 5½s '65	58¾	58½	58¾
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	35	35	35
2 Krueger&T 5s '59 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Lombard El 7s '52	50	50	50
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14 Nord Ry 6½s '50	100¾	100½	100⅝
1 Norway 4¼s '65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Norway 4s '63	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Panama 5½s '53	101	101	101
3 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	99⅛	99	99
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
6 Peru 7s '59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
19 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Prussia 6s '52	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Queensld 7s '41	103	103	103
2 Queensld 6s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
11 Rome 6½s '52	61	60¾	61
2 Sao Paul Cty6½s'57	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	11½	11⅜	11½
13 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18½	18⅛	18⅛
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	21	21	21
1 Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	67	67	67
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	54	53¼	53¼
6 UnStlWk 6½s '51A	40½	40⅛	40⅛
2 UnStlWk 6½s '47A	40½	40⅛	40⅛
3 Westph UnElP 6s '53	18	18	18
28 Yokohama 6s '61	56	56	56

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,389,000; previous day, 3,331,000; week ago, 8,630,425; year ago, 5,852,300; two years ago, 12,444,000; Jan. 1 to date, 150,246,875; year ago, 166,080,100; two years ago, 356,284,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 30

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$4.67⅝	$4.67¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.67¾	4.67⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0264¼	.0264¼	††
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2257	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010	.4015	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5362	.5366	‡
Sweden—krona	.2410	.2409	.4537
Norway—krone	.2350	.2350	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2089	.2088	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0209	.0209	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0595	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0325	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2729	.2728	.8440
India—rupee	.3496	.3497	.6180
Java—florin	.5378	.5381	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5443	.5442	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9931	.9931	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025x	.2025x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 27: Receipts, $10,804,284.83; expenditures, $20,424,771.03; net balance, $2,939,997,921.96, including $2,295,772,374.89 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $22,159,637.11.

Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,192,328,576.85; expenditures, $5,156,144,334.93, including $1,740,295,465.92 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,963,815,758.08; gross debt, $39,613,978,431.29, an increase of $2,255,177.53 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,645,643,553.96.

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	4.32	4.28	4.28	4.32
Sept.	4.65	4.62	4.62	4.65

Employment Rises Some in December

By the Associated Press

New York

The National Industrial Conference Board estimated that 44,306,000 persons were employed in the United States in December, a gain of .3 per cent from November.

As the employed total rose by 174,000 workers, the unemployed rolls were reduced by 77,000 to 9,952,000.

Since the conference estimates includes in its "unemployed" figures 3,398,000 workers in the government emergency labor force, the men and women at work in the United States equalled in December the 47,885,000 employed in 1929 when only 469,000 persons were unemployed.

The December, 1938, employment figures compare with 44,279,000 employed and 9,335,000 unemployed in December, 1937.

Industrial Safety Record Is Set Up By General Motors

NEW YORK—A new all-time industrial safety record was established by General Motors Corporation during 1938 in its 86 plants in the United States and Canada.

For every 1,000,000 man hours of work last year, there were only 4.91 lost-time accidents, compared to 5.15 lost-time accidents in 1937 and 5.19 in 1936.

The severity of accidents, representing time off due to mishaps in the plants, was likewise reduced during 1938 to a point where there were only 0.595 days lost to employees for every 1,000 hours worked. This compares with 0.652 in 1937 and 0.664 in 1936.

Seven General Motors plants had no lost-time accidents during the entire year, and two of these, the Packard Electric and Sunlight Electrical plants of Warren, Ohio, completed their second year of a perfect safety record without a lost-time accident.

On the basis of records of the National Safety Council, an employee of General Motors is safer at his job in a plant than he is at home or going to and from work.

Reorganization Of ICC Is Urged By W. M. W. Splawn

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. M. W. Splawn, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, said a functional reorganization of the ICC and extension of its authority to all interstate shipments would go far toward eliminating "cutthroat competition" among transportation agencies.

Testifying in support of a general transportation bill, Mr. Splawn told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that all freight and passenger rates were being driven downward by unregulated competition.

"These fights must be under rules," he declared, "under this bill, we don't look toward elimination of competition. There'll be plenty of that left but it will be under rules.

"We would be able to say, fight for the traffic but don't hit below the belt. The ICC would be the umpire."

In reply to a question from Representative Carl Mapes (R) of Michigan, Mr. Splawn said it was difficult to say whether railroads or trucking firms were "more prone" to cutting prices below cost.

Although the bill calls for the ICC to be expanded from 11 to 19 members, Mr. Splawn expressed the opinion a functional reorganization—into rate, finance and appeals sections—could be accomplished with the present 11 members, "or even 10."

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	11.89	12.65
Affiliated F Inc	3.51	3.89
Amerx Hold	23.50	25.00
Am Business Shrs	3.23	3.57
Am Gen Equip Inc	.47	.53
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	15.10	16.15
British Type Inv	.17	.32
Broad St Inv	23.84	25.50
Bullock Fund	13.625	14.875
Can Inv Fund	3.80	4.18
Century Shrs Tr	22.43	24.12
Chain St Inv	15.38	16.36
Dividend Shrs	1.22	1.33
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.99	18.25
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.39	12.23
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.50	29.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.54	19.96
Fund Investors Inc	16.90	18.29
Gen Capital	29.68	31.91
Gen Investors Tr	4.76	5.16
Incorp Investors Tr	16.45	17.69
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	34.10	34.10
Maryland Fund	5.25	5.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.28	21.81
Mutual Invest	10.84	11.85
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	1.41
New England Fund	12.28	13.23
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.75	15.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.42	.48
Putnam Fund	13.95	14.94
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.34	11.32
Railway & Light Sec	3.625	5.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	91.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	.26	.29
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.50	4.00
Spencer Trask Fund	15.13	16.07
Stand Util Inc	.56	.60
State Street Invest	71.50	73.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.58	.61
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.89	.99
US El Lt & P Voting	.94	....
Wellington Fund	13.19	14.49
World Investment Tr	3.70	4.02
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	..
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.68	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.48	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.40	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.87	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.57	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Tr D	5.55	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.92	5.50
Nation Wide Sec	3.29	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.25	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.22	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.66	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.61	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.36	..
Repres Tr Shrs	9.72	10.22
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.39	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.59	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	13.875	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.96	..
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	2.75	3.625
First Boston Corp	17.125	18.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.42	27.89	S-1	26.05	28.54
B-2	21.24	23.28	S-2	13.70	15.16
B-3	13.36	14.73	S-3	11.76	13.05
B-4	6.65	7.45	S-4	4.47	5.01
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.08	15.43	K-2	10.20	11.33

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	11.13	11.00	11.08	11.12	+.06
June	11.60	11.63	11.39	11.55	+.10
September	11.86	11.94	11.75	11.94	+.14

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
700 Aero Sup Mfg B (½e)	5	5	5
40 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	75½	75½	75½
10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	65	65	65
100 Alum Co Am	113¾	113½	113½
50 Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
50 Alum Ltd	122	122	122
400 Am Airlines	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
300 Am Beverage	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 Am Centrifugal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	30	29½	30
300 Am CP&Law(.34⅝h)	28	27½	27½
400 Am Cyan B (.60)	23	22⅞	23
1000 Am Gas & El (1.40)	35¼	34½	35¼
200 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25	25	25
100 Am Light & T (.30g)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1000 Am Maracaibo	11/16	11/16	11/16
300 Am Meter (½g)	28	26¾	28
50 Am Pot&Chem (2e)	57	57	57
300 Am Seal-Kap (.30e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1800 Am Superpow	11/16	11/16	11/16
1000 Am Superpow pf	19	18⅝	18¾
100 Apex Elec Mfg	13	13	13
400 Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2½	2½
100 Ark Nat Gas A	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Ark Nat Gas pf (.60e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300 Asso G&El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
300 Asso G&El pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100 Atlas Corp war	¾	¾	¾
200 Atlas Ply	20	20	20
300 Automat Prod	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100 Auto V Mach (½a)	8	8	8
1200 Aviation & Tran	3¼	3⅛	3¼
20 Axton-Fis A	42¾	42¾	42¾
500 Babcock & Wil	25¾	25⅜	25¾
2000 Baldwin Loco war	7¼	6⅞	7¼
100 Bardst'n Dis	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100 Barl&Seel A (1.20)	8	8	8
100 Basic Dolomite (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100 Beaunit Mills cv pf	12	12	12
400 Bell Airc	28⅝	28½	28⅝
600 Beech Airc	7⅛	6⅞	7
50 Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	120	120	120
1000 Bliss (E W)	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞
25 Bliss & Laugh (½g)	18	18	18
200 Blue Ridge	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200 Bourjois (.40e)	3½	3½	3½
100 Bowm-Milt H	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800 Breeze Corp (.40e)	8¼	8	8¼
1500 Brewst Aero (.10g)	11½	11⅛	11¼
100 Bridgpt Mach	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200 Br-Am Tb br (.34g)	21	21	21
600 Brown Rubber	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
300 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	22	21⅞	22
100 Bunk Hill & S	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
25 Can Car&F pf (1¾)	31	31	31
200 Can Marconi	11/16	11/16	11/16
50 Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	87	87	87
600 Carrier Corp	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
200 Catalin Am	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300 Cen&SW Ut	1½	1½	1½
100 Cen Ohio Stl (.30g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
600 Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Chiefs Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
150 Cen St El 6% pf	4	3¾	3¾
2700 Cities Service	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝
100 Cit Svc pf	45	45	45
200 Cit Svc pf B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100 Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	65½	64½	65½
22500 El Bond & Sh	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
300 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	63	63	63
300 El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	56	55	55
100 Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
350 Cleve El Illum (2a)	36¾	35½	36
100 Club Al Uten	2¾	2¾	2¾
500 Colon Develop	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 Colo Fuel & I war	6¾	6⅝	6¾
2200 Colum O&G (.15e)	4⅛	3	4⅛
1900 Comwlth & So war	3-32	3-32	3-32
25 Comm Gas&Coke pf	37	37	37
1900 Cons Copmin (¼e)	7⅛	6⅞	7
300 ConG&EBal(3.60)	72½	72¼	72½
900 Cons Gas Ut	11/16	11/16	11/16
100 Cons Stl Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Cont Roll & Stl	7½	7½	7½
200 Cooper-Bess	7	7	7
100 Copper Range	4½	4½	4½
1400 Creole Pet (½a)	22	21½	22
100 Crocker-Wh El M	6½	6½	6½
600 Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
50 Cuneo Press (1½g)	47	47	47
200 Dayton Rub (½e)	14	14	14
200 Decca Records (.60e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Det Stl Prod (½e)	26	25	26
200 Eagle Pich Ld	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
100 East Gas & F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 East G&F 6pf	10½	10½	10½
100 Easy Wash MB	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50 El P&L 2 pf A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200 El P&L war	4½	4½	4½
300 Electrol vtc	1½	1½	1½
100 Emsco D&Eq	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Equity Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
500 Esquire-Coron	7½	7	7
600 Fairchild Av	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
100 Fanny Farm	19¼	19¼	19¼
100 Jansteel Met	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200 Fisk Rpb	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100 Fla P&L $7 pf	67	65	67
100 Ford M Can A	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
200 Ford Mot Ltd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25 Fuller $3 cv	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100 Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 Gen Out Adv pf (6)	66½	66	66
50 Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
100 Glen Alden Coal	4½	4½	4½
1000 Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Gt Atl & P nv (3g)	82	81½	82
400 GrummanAircE(¼e)	18⅛	17⅞	18
100 Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500 Hazeltine (3a)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1000 Hecla Min (.30e)	8	7⅞	8
200 Humble Oil (2e)	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
100 Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
100 Ill Iowa Pow	4	4	4
300 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
600 Ill Iowa Pow pf	21	20⅞	20⅞
300 Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
1000 Imp Tb Brit (1.22¾e)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
25 Indpls P&L pf (6)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
250 Ins Co N Am (2a)	64⅞	64	64⅞
100 Int Cig Mch (½g)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100 Int Hyd-El pf	17	17	17
500 Int Indust	3½	3½	3½
500 Int Pap&Pow war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1000 Internat Pet (1⅛a)	25⅞	25	25⅞
100 Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
130 Inters Pw Del pf	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
100 Irving Air Ch (1a)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
600 Jacobs (F.L.)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Jeannette Gla	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Jones & Lau Stl	27½	27¼	27½
50 Julian & Koke (⅛g)	26	25	26
100 Kirby Pet (.10e)	3	3	3
800 Lake Shore M (4)	46⅝	46	46⅝
100 Lehigh C&N (.10e)	3	3	3
200 Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Lion Oil (1)	18	18	18
6800 Lockheed Airc	30	28¾	30
400 Lone Star Gas (.60e)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
150 Long Is L pf B	22¾	22	22
100 Loudon Pack	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Louis L&E2(.40a)	7	6⅞	7
200 Massey-Harris	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100 Master Elec (1)	16¾	15¾	16¾
800 Memph N Gas (.45e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Merritt-C & S	5	5	5
100 Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Michigan G&O	2	1⅞	2
100 Mid West Corp	7½	7½	7½
250 Minn M&M (1.80e)	27⅝	27	27
100 Mock J Voeh (.70e)	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
800 Molybdenum	5	4⅞	4⅞
500 Monogram Pict	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900 Mount City Cop	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
100 Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
800 Nat Fuel G (1)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
100 Nat Oil Prod (.90e)	32	32	32
50 Nat Stl Car (½g)	52	52	52
100 Nat Trans (¼e)	52	52	52
100 Nat Trans (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
100 Nat Tun & Mines	2	2	2
1000 Nat Un Rad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 N J Zinc (½g)	58¼	58¼	58¼
100 NY Shipbd fd sh	10	10	10
200 NY Transit (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
6300 Niag Hud Pow (¼e)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100 Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Niag Sh Md B (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Niles-Bem-P (2)	53½	53½	53½
100 Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Nor Am L & P pf	60¼	60¼	60¼
100 Nor Am Ray B (¼e)	18½	18½	18½
10 Nor Ind P S 7% pf	88½	88½	88½
600 Nor Sta Pw A	10½	10	10½
100 Ohio Brass B	22½	22½	22½
80 Ohio Ed pf (6)	103	103	103
70 Ohio Pow pf (6)	113¼	112¾	113¼
100 Okla Nat Gas	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Overseas Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300 Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50 Pender Gr A (3½)	37½	37½	37½
200 Pender Gr B (½e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2500 Pennroad	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
400 Pa Gas & El A	5¼	5	5
25 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	101½	101½	101½
100 Phillips Pkg	2½	2½	2½
1300 Phoenix Sec	5	4⅞	5
100 Phoen Sec pf	22½	22½	22½
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 Pitts & Lake E(1¼e)	59½	59½	59½
10 Pitts Pl Gl (1¾e)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
500 Potrero Sugar	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Powdrell & Alex	4	4	4
100 Premier Gld (.12)	2	2	2
100 Prud Investors	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
40 P S Ind $7 pr pf	46¼	45¾	45¾
10 P S Ind$6 pf	27	27	27
125 PugSd P&L $5 pf	37¾	36¼	37¾
225 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	17¼	15¾	17¼
100 Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	30¼	30¼	30¼
500 Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Richmond Rad	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Rome Cable	10	10	10
500 Rustless I&S	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
300 St Reis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100 Salt Dome Oil	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
600 Scovill Mfg	22	21⅞	22
100 Seton Leather (.80e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500 Seversky Airc	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
100 Shattuck-Denn (⅛g)	7	7	7
150 Sherwin-Wms (½g)	105	105	105
500 Simmons Har&Pt	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100 Solar Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100 So Coast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
70 So Cal Ed pf(1½a)	43¼	43¼	43¼
200 So C Ed B pf(1½)	29⅛	29	29⅛
100 So S Ed C pf(1⅜)	27½	27½	27½
40 So New Eng Tel(4)	148¼	148	148¼
200 Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	16	16	16
100 Stand Dredg	2	2	2
500 St Oil Ky (1a)	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
100 St Oil Neb	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 St Oil Ohio	19	19	19
200 St Pow&Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Stand Stl Sprg (.40e)	29½	29	29½
100 Starrett Corp vtc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Sterchi Br Strs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25 Sterchi Br St 1 pf(3)	29	29	29
200 Sterl Alum Prod(⅛e)	6	6	6
300 Sterling Inc (.20)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50 Stroock & Co (6e)	9	9	9
100 Tampa El (2.24)	35¼	35¼	35¼
500 Technicolor (1e)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
400 Tob Prod Exp (.35e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 Todd2Shipyds (5⅛e)	74⅝	73½	73½
900 Trans-Lux .10e)	2	2	2
100 Transwest Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200 Tri-Cont war	⅜	⅜	⅜
500 Tubize Chat	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
100 Tubize Chat A	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
100 Ulen & Co pf A	4¼	4¼	4¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	+2.29	+.63	+.10
Today's close	141.08	29.12	23.09
Saturday's close	138.79	28.49	22.99
1939 high	154.85	34.33	24.68
1938 low	136.42	27.93	22.30

*20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938. Preliminary.

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300 Union G Can (.80)	12	12	12
1900 Un Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1	1
600 Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2100 Unit Gas	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
2200 Unit Gas war	⅜	⅜	⅜
500 Unit Lt&Pow A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400 Unit Lt&P P pf	30⅜	28⅝	30⅜
Unit Shoe M (2½a)	79¼	79	79¼
50 Un El Sec pf (¾k)	62¼	62¼	62¼
200 U S Foil B	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
100 Unit Verde Ext	11/16	11/16	11/16
100 Un Wall Pap (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Univ Corp vtc	4¼	3¾	4¼
100 Utah-Idaho Sug	¾	¾	¾
50 Utah P&L pf (4 2-3e)	52½	52½	52½
400 Utah Radio Prod	1½	1¼	1½
200 Util Power & Lt	¼	¼	¼
100 Util & Ind pf	1½	1½	1½
125 Util Equit pr (2e)	51¼	49½	51¼
200 Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Venez Mex Bil	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Venezuel Pet	11/16	11/16	11/16
10 Virg Pub Svc pf	40	40	40
200 Waco Airc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
700 Wagner Bak vtc	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
100 Wms Oil-O-Mat	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300 Woodley Pet (.40)	6	6	6

Columbia Gas Co. Stock Value Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has approved a reduction of approximately $182,000,000 in the stated value of the common stock of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

This approval was granted on condition that the write-down program be submitted to all security holders for a vote.

The plan as approved by the commission called for the $182,000,000 to be put into the company's surplus account.

The corporation has outstanding 12,304,282 shares of common stock. Specifically involved is a reduction in the common stock from $194,849,005 to $12,304,282, without reducing the number of shares.

A commission official explained the operation merely involved the shifting of $182,000,000 from the common stock account to the surplus account. Against the increased surplus account, he said, the company is writing down certain assets by about $60,000,000.

Lengthens Truck Drivers' Hours in Adverse Weather

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission amended its regulations to permit a 12 hour day for truck drivers under adverse weather conditions.

The commission contended that it was safer to permit a man to drive for 12 hours at a moderate rate of speed than 10 hours at a higher rate. The carriers, however, must file reports with the commission each time the 10-hour driving period is exceeded.

Tobacco Auction Workers Exempted From Labor Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration has exempted employees of tobacco auction warehouses and stemming plants from the hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In a final ruling on the question, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews held that such workers were engaged in a seasonal branch of the tobacco industry, and that the 44-hour work week did not apply to them.

Under the ruling, employers need not pay overtime except for work in excess of 12 hours a day, or 56 hours a week.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Alb	85½	85⅜	85½	85
8.00	Bos Edison	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	131
2.00a	Bos Her-Trav	17½	17½	17½	17½
..	B&M pr pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11¼	11½	12
..	Copper Range	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
..	E G&P	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1.50c	E G&P pf	10	10	10	10½
3.37½	E G&P pr pf	21	21	21	21½
1.00	Employers Gr	20½	20	20½	22
2.50	First Nat Sts	44½	43⅝	44⅛	41⅛
.87a	General Capitl	29½	29½	29½	30⅝
6.00a	N E T&T	107	107	107	106
..	New Riv pf	57	57	57	57
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	57	57	57	60
..	Suburb Elec	81c	81c	81c	81c
.90a	Torrington	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
2.50b	Unit Sh M *	79⅛	78⅝	79⅛	79½
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	42	42	42	42¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.69¼	.70	.69	.69⅝	—.00⅛
July	.69¼	.69¾	.69⅛	.69½	—.00⅛
Sept.	.70¼	.70¾	.70	.70¼	—.00⅛
Corn					
May	.51	.51⅜	.50⅞	.51⅜	+.00¼
July	.52	.52⅜	.51⅞	.52¼	
Sept.	.52½	.52¾	.52⅜	.52⅝	+.00⅛
Oats					
May	.28¼	.28½	.28¼	.28⅜	—.00⅛
July	.27⅛	.27¼	.27⅛	.27¼	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.46⅞	.46¾	.46½	.46¾	+.00⅛
July	.47	.47½	.47	.47½	

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar	8.36	8.39	8.30	8.30	—.10
May	8.06	8.09	8.01	8.01	—.09
July	7.77	7.80	7.76	7.78	—.03
Oct.	7.41	7.50	7.41	7.46	—.04
Dec.	7.40	7.47	7.40	7.44	+.04
Jan.	7.44	7.47	7.44	7.45	+.04

Spots 8.90, off 10 points.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	4.79	4.79	4.76	4.76
March	4.79	4.79	4.76	4.76
May	4.75	4.76	4.73	4.73
July	4.65	4.66	4.64	4.65

Spots 5.13, up 1 point.

Continental Baking

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Continental Baking Corp. will submit to the annual stockholders meeting at Baltimore on March 7 a proposal to merge the corporation with its wholly owned subsidiary, Continental Baking Co., for the purpose of simplifying its corporate structure and effecting tax economies. The corporation is a holding concern and the company is its principal operating unit, owning 82 of the 87 bakeries in the system.

Union Central Life Gains

CINCINNATI (AP)—W. Howard Cox, President, reported an increase of $14,986,529 in assets of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. during 1938, bringing the total to $374,398,133. The company wrote $93,341,843 of new business, bringing the total business in force on Dec. 31 to $1,307,610,755.

New York Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
10 Ala Pow 5s'51	99	98	98
4 Ala Pow 5s'68	89¾	89¾	89¾
28 Ala Pow 4½s'67	84	84	84
5 Am G&E 5s 2028	87½	87	87
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	87½	87	87½
15 Ark P&L 5s'56	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
7 As Elec 4½s'53	48½	48	48½
7 As G&E 5s'50	32½	31½	31½
4 As G&E 5s'68	31	30⅝	31
1100 As G&E 4½s'49	29	28¼	28¼
5 As T&T 5½s'55 A	74	73½	73½
20 Baldw L 6s '50	100	99¼	99¾
3 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	125	125	125
1 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	121	121	121
1 Birm El 4½s '68	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Can Pac 6s '42	101½	101	101½
48 Caro P&L 5s '56	100½	100	100½
8 Cen P&L 5s '56	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
2 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	83½	83	83
32 Cen St El 5½s '54	35⅜	35	35
2 Cen St El 5s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
13 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	57½	56½	57½
2 Det Int Br 6½s '52	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 East G&F 4s '56 A	64¾	63	63
1 Edison El Illum3½s'65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9 Elec P&L 5s 2030	74	73¼	73¼
7 Empire Dis E 5s '52	99¾	99½	99½
8 Erie Ltg 5s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
35 Fla P&L 5s '54	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝
2 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	90½	90½	90½
5 Gatin P 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Gen Bronze 6s '40	87	87	87
1 Gen Pub S 5s '53	96	96	96
1 GenPub Ut 6½s '56	82¼	82¼	82¼
43 Geo Pow 5s '67	96¾	96	96¾
2 Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	104	104	104
2 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Cities Ser 5s '69	70	70	70
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	73	73	73
1 Cities Ser 5s '66 reg	72½	72½	72½
13 Cities Ser 5s '58	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
63 Cities Ser 5s '50	71⅛	70	71⅛
6 Cit S G P 6s'43	102¾	102 11-32	102 11-32
8 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛
28 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	76⅝	75	76⅝
3 Commun P&L 5s '57	77¼	77	77
4 CommuPubSvc5s'60A	100½	100½	100½
29 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	87½	87	87½
2 Cubn Tob 5s '44	62	62	62
2 Del El Pow 5½s '59	104½	104½	104½
1 Denver G&E 5s '49	106½	106½	106½
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	68½	68¼	68¼
2 Great Nor P 5s '50 st	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Guar Inv 5s '48A	41½	41½	41½
1 Hous Gulf G 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
3 Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	61	61	61
9 IllPow&L 5s '56C	96½	96	96½
3 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	86	85½	85½
14 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	102¾	102¼	102½
4 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Ind&Mich 5s '57	110½	110½	110½
2 IndEl 6s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 IndE5s '51C	87	87	87
5 Ind Svc 5s '50	56	55	55
1 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	54	54	54
9 Inters Pow 6s '52	41	39½	41
19 Intess Pow 5s '57	57¾	56½	57¾
2 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	85	85	85
8 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	78	78	78
1 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	40	40	40
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	39	38	38
9 JerCenP&L4½s'61C	105½	105¼	105½
3 Ky Util 5½s'55 F	98⅛	98	98
2 Ky Util 5s 69 I	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
24 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	109¼	109	109¼
1 Lex Util 5s 52	100	100	100
2 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	95	95	95
13 Lou P&L 5s 57	106	105¾	106
2 Memph P&L 5s 48	93½	93	93
1 Mid St Pet 6½s45A	97½	97½	97½
3 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	99½	99½	99½
6 Minn &L 4½s 78	100¼	100	100
4 Minn &L 5s55	104	104	104
3 Miss &L Co 5s 57	91¼	91	91¼
2 Miss ow 5s 55	84	83½	84
1 Munson SS 6½s'37ct	3	3	3
73 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	99¾	98½	99¾
29 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	96	95	96
2 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	117	116¾	116¾
3 Nevada Cal E 5s'56	80⅛	79¾	80⅛
8 N Eng G&E 5s'50	56	55½	56
4 N Eng G&E 5s '48	56	56	56
16 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	95	94	95
5 N Eng Pow 5s'48	92	91	92
3 N Orl P S 6s'49A	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
15 N Orl PS 5s'42 st	100	100	100
7 NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	107½	107½	107½
1 NY St E&G 4½s '80	100	100	100
3 Nor Am L&P5½s'56	97	97	97
9 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	106	106	106
1 Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Norwest P S 5s '57	100	99¾	100
2 OklaUatGas4½s'51A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	94	94	94
9 Pac P&L 5s '55	78⅞	78⅜	78½
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	91½	91½	91½
3 Pen El 4s '71 F	99	99	99
7 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	98	98	98
10 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3 Phila El P 5½s'72	112¼	112	112¼
8 Pitts Coal Co 6s'49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Portland G&C 5s '40	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
3 Potomc Ed 4½s '61P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	148	147½	148
3 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	107¼	107	107¼
13 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	79⅞	79	79
18 Pug Sd P&L 5s'50C	75⅛	75	75⅛
2 Queens Bor G5½s '50D	77	77	77
3 Scullin Stl 3s '51	60	60	60
14 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
1 S E P&L 6s 2025A	97½	97½	97½
7 South Car Pow 5s '57	85	84½	85
5 SoCal Ed 3¾s '60	109½	109	109½
1 Po'wes P&L 6s2022A	85	85	85
5 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	59	59	59
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	28	28	28
22 Tenn El P 5s '56	90½	88½	88½
1 Tex El S 5s '60	98½	98½	98½
8 Tex P&L 5s '56	98½	97¾	98½
2 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Unit P&L 6s '75	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
13 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	73½	72⅝	73½
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	83	82¾	83
1 Virg Pub 5s '46	83¾	83¼	83¾
5 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	84	84	84
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	94	93	94
2 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	87½	87½	87½
1 Wash Ry & El 4s '51	24	24	24
1 Wash Wat P 5s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 West Pa El 2030	55	54½	54½
7 West Pa Tract 5s '60	104	104	104
39 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	112	112	112
7 W Un G & E 5½s '55 A	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Wis Min L & P 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Wisc P & L 4s '66 A	106	106	106
	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
5 Danish Con 5s '53	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Fin R M Bk 5s '61 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Hambrg El 5½s '38	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	47	47	47
3 Lima Jeru 6½s '58	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Pied El 6½s '60A	44½	44½	44½
4 Stinnes 4s '40 2nd st	61	61	61
1 Stinnes 4s '46 2nd st	39½	39½	39½
4 Terni Elec 6½s '53	46	44½	46
3 Unit El Svc 7s '56	47	47	47

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Two New Oil Wells Completed

NEW YORK—The completion of two new producing wells and the drilling of a third at a depth below 2,000 feet by the Venezuelan-Mexican Oil Corporation on its Griffin Lease in Southwestern Wichita County, Texas, was announced by John R. Moulton, President, in a letter to stockholders supplementing his report on Dec. 20, 1938, that the corporation had started development of this lease.

Atlantic Refining Profit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company and its subsidiaries reported a profit of $4,317,000 for 1938, as compared with a 1937 profit of $9,942,000 after deduction of interest, depreciation, taxes, etc. The company said that after provision for preferred stock dividends, the profit per share on common stock was $1.40, as compared with $3.51 for 1937.

Lee Rubber Co. Busy

NEW YORK (AP)—The tire division of the Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. is currently operating at a capacity, John J. Watson, President, stated at the annual meeting of shareholders. He said earnings and sales during November and December had run considerably ahead of the previous year. The company has plants at Conshohocken, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio.

Pneumatic Casing Chipments

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association reported shipments of pneumatic casings in December totaled 4,170,808 units, a decline of 6.1 per cent from 4,442,296 units in November, but an increase of 37 per cent over 3,043,970 units shipped in December, 1937.

Carriers & General Corp.

NEW YORK—Total assets of Carriers & General Corporation with securities at market quotations, amounted to $5,906,972 on Dec. 31, 1938, as compared with $5,206,632 on Dec. 31, 1937. Net asset value per common share was $6.19 at the end of 1938, as against $5.18, on Dec. 31, 1937.

Vinson Proposes U.S. Swap Cotton For War Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal that the Government buy $75,000,000 worth of reserve war materials in exchange for surplus cotton was advanced by Chairman Carl Vinson (D of Georgia) of the House Naval Committee.

Mr. Vinson completed drafting a bill which he said would eliminate as far as possible this nation's "dangerous and costly dependence" on foreign countries for its supplies of tin, manganese, tungsten and chrome.

War Material Needed

He predicted that his bill would take 1,875,000 bales of surplus cotton off the Government's hands over a three-year period. At the same time, he said, it would enable the Navy to acquire a reserve supply of minerals and other essential war time materials.

Mr. Vinson's committee renewed its inquiry into the navy's plan to expend $5,000,000 improving the tiny Pacific island of Guam.

The chairman invited Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to outline the Navy's plans after some committee members expressed fear that the project, described by naval officials as a harbor improvement program, actually might be an initial step toward fortifying the island. Guam is less than 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

A House appropriations subcommittee meanwhile began consideration of President Roosevelt's request for an immediate appropriation of $50,000,000 to give the Army Air Corps more than 500 new combat airplanes with necessary armament and radio equipment.

In requesting the $50,000,000, which would be part of the air corps' $300,000,000 expansion program, President Roosevelt said he desired to correct a lag in aircraft production in this country.

Discuss Expansion

President Roosevelt's recommendation for expanding the Army Air Corps at a cost of $300,000,000 again occupied the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Vinson said his naval committee would start public hearings on obtaining reserve materials as soon as it completes consideration of the pending $65,000,000 naval air base program.

His bill would authorize appropriation of $25,000,000 annually from 1940 to 1942, inclusive. Acquired materials would be stored on naval reserves subject to release by the President in the event of a national emergency. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would purchase the materials.

Wheat Prices Rally In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The wheat market rallied a full cent from early lows today and closed near Saturday's final prices.

Lower Liverpool quotations induced selling here, but when this was absorbed the market rebounded more because of lack of offers than anything else. Dealers awaited the Hitler speech.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅛ lower compared with Saturday's finish, May 69⅝-¾, July 69½-⅝, and corn was ⅛ off to ¼ up, May 51⅜, July 52¼-⅜; oats unchanged to ¼ down.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Curtis Pub Co $7 pf	25c	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Northwestern P S 7% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Reduced				
Quaker St Oil Rfg	20c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Resumed				
Civic Finance Corp (N Y) A	2½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Eaton Mfg Co	50c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 10
Stock				
Abbotts Lab	5%	..	Jan. 25	Dec. 12
Extra				
Inter-Ocean Reinsurance Co	$1	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 25
Initial				
Jersey Insurance Co of New York	$1	S	Feb. 25	Feb. 8
Regular				
Am Capital Corp pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Am Indemnity Co	97½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Assoc D G Co 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Ca Cottons	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Can Vinegars Ltd	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Case Co (J I) pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Caterpillar Tract	50c	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Cent Vt Pub Serv pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Civic Fin Corp (N Y) 80c cum pf	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Comp Swift Intl	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Crown Zeller pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Detroit Gasket pf	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Diem & Wing Paper Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Employers Reinsurance Corp	40c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Equitable Trust Co (Wilm. Del)	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Fall Riv Gas Wks	40c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Glens Falls, Inc	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hart (L) & Son Co, Inc	10c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Inter-Oc Reins Co	$1	S	Mar. 9	Feb. 25
Masonite Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Mercan Strs pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
New Amster Cas	32½c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Onomea Sugar Co	$10	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Parke Davis & Co	40c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Pioneer Gold M	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 25
Purity Bakeries	15c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
St. Louis Car pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	
Sioux C G&E pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Std-Coosa-ThatCo	12½c	..	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Std Oil (Ind)	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Strom Carl pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Swift Internat Co, Ltd, (dep ctfs)	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Tayl & Fenn Co	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Union Gas (Can)	20c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Universal Winding Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Whitney Nat Bank of New Orl (La)	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	75c	Q	July 1	June 20

R. C. C. Liquidating Payment

WASHINGTON—The Railroad Credit Corporation will make a liquidating distribution of one-half of 1 per cent on January 31, 1939, amounting to $367,444, according to E. G. Buckland, President. Of this amount $312,566 will be paid in cash and $54,878 will be credited on carriers' indebtedness to the Corporation. This will bring the amount distributed to $57,338,885 or 78 per cent of the fund amounting to $73,511,390 originally contributed by the carriers participating in the Marshalling and Distributing Plan, 1931.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.15. Tin steady; spot and nearby 45.95; forward 46.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, No. 2, for Eastern Pennsylvania 22.00; Buffalo 21.00; Alabama 17.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.00. Quicksilver 79.00-81.00. Platinum, pure, 35.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid, 19.00-21.00 nominal.

Hitler Reviews Germany's Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

nal disorder, and then the final incorporation of Austria within Greater Germany.

All this, Herr Hitler explained, "happened at a truly breathless speed."

"The faith in the rapidity and preparedness of the new German Army was not disappointed; it was even exceeded," he said.

"The trust in the superior quality of this excellent instrument was confirmed in but a few days.

"The first election for the Gerater German Reichstag on April 10, 1938, resulted in overwhelming endorsement of the whole German Nation."

The solution of the Czechoslovak problem a few weeks later, Herr Hitler continued, "began under the influence of the international inflammatory campaign of certain newspapers and certain politicians and in Czechoslovakia with increased oppression of the German elements."

"No world power with a sense of honor could tolerate continuing of such a situation.

"The responsible person for that development which would have made of Czechoslovakia gradually the exponent of all intentions hostile to the Reich was Doctor Beneš (Former Czecholsovak President Eduard Beneš.)

"At the instigation and with cooperation of certain foreign circles in May of last year, he carried through a Czechoslovak mobilization with intention, first, to provoke the Reich, and, second, to inflict upon the Reich a defeat in its international prestige."

Herr Hitler denied anew that Germany had mobilized "because of this unbearable provocation."

He said that, "aggravated by a truly infamous persecution and terrorization of our German nationals in that Country, I decided to settle the Sudeten German question radically.

"Again the military preparations, including SS and SA—and in Austria the police also—were an outstanding success."

The SA are the brown-shirt Stormtroopeds: the SS the Führer's black-shirt Elite Guard.

People Early Astir

The population was astir from early morning when National Socialist Party music formations sounded reveille.

The City was colorful with Swastika flags whipping in the breeze. Brown-shirted Storm Troopers and Black-garbed Elite Guards thronged the streets.

The entire route from the Chancellery to the Opera House was virtually walled with Swastika banners—along the Wilhelmstrasse past Government buildings, into the historic Unter den Linden, under Brandenburger Gate, across the broad Hindenburg Platz and up Friedensallee.

Flags, banners, and green fir trimmings decorated the Opera House. A polished vast gilded eagle and Swastika formed the background for the speaker.

Loud-speaker arrangements were made so that thousands could hear in the streets outside the building.

The 855 brown-shirted deputies forming the Reichstag membership provided a double inspiration for the Chancellor: a sympathetic audience and a personification of his greatest achievement—the annexation of Austria, his homeland, and Czechoslovak Sudetenland.

For the first time since 1848, 73 Austrian and 41 Sudeten Deputies were allotted seats beside Prussian colleagues in the Reichstag, membership in which today is the largest numerically in the history of the German people.

Whatever the course Herr Hitler had outlined for the seventh year of the "National Socialist rising," whether principally internal or another broad step along the trail of his dynamic foreign policy, his followers sang one tune today:

"The route of the Führer is the route of the people." The day began with a ceremonious reveille.

At 9 a. m. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels addressed Germany's youth from a school in Berlin's working class district.

At 11 a. m., Chancellor Hitler was to announce the annual National Socialist prizes for literature and science, and grant the awards.

On the eve of the sixth anniversary of National Socialist rule, the Labor Front Leader, Robert Ley, told a Party district rally in Stettin that:

"Whoever lives in Germany must breathe the National Socialist air. . . . The German people has understood the meaning and the results of our national leadership and it knows that the Führer was able to create a corps of leaders which tackles every problem, evades no decision and places the greatest demands upon itself.

"Our belief in the Führer and the party, therefore, is so strong and accompanied with success, because this belief is not wasted in phrases but knows no bounds and transmits itself in obedience."

In Dr. Goebbels' address, broadcast throughout Germany, he called Chancellor Hitler the "master teacher" to whom all German youths look up in veneration and behind whom they rallied in unswerving loyalty.

In a review of National Socialist achievements Dr. Goebbels said that Germany, "honored but almost feared," rose powerfully, culturally and politically, and added that the German "rebirth was no miracle but a rejuvenation that came out of the stern course of law."

"When we were your age," he said, "we believed in emperors and kings and did not realize the powers within the body of the Nation which alone helped us to rise."

National Socialists Win Czechoslovakia

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 30

The German official news agency, DNB, announced Jan. 28 that Czechoslovakia had informed the German Government that National Socialists in Czechoslovakia may carry on their activities there according to directions received from National Socialist headquarters without hindrance.

New Struggle Is Approaching Over Philippine Independence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Added to the many definitive tasks of the present Congress is the Philippine problem. President Roosevelt this week transmitted the report of a Joint American-Philippine Committee, made public in November, proposing an extension of the period of economic tutelage between the Islands and the United States from 1945 to 1960.

Chairmen of the respective Insular Affairs Committees, Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland and Representative Leo Kocialkowski (D) of Illinois have announced that legislation to carry out the proposals of the Committee will soon be introduced. Then will begin another struggle in which the broad aspects—of great world importance—of the United States' position in the Western Pacific will be stacked against the powerful lobby pressure of a few American producers.

There are really three major factions involved in the impending struggle.

There is, first, the United States Administration, represented by the President and his interdepartmental advisers, who are now urging economic concessions which will help make the Philippine Commonwealth or subsequent republic more stable and strong, capable perhaps of discouraging aggression on itself by a powerful neighbor.

There is, second, a special Philippine mission now in Washington, led by Vice-President Sergio Osmena, seeking to help the foregoing legislation through Congress, but keeping a sharp lookout for political changes in the present Independence Act looking toward a deferring of full independence.

Finally, there are the American producers and their lobbyists, who consider Philippine competition to be undesirable, and want full tariff protection as soon as possible. They are against any move to avert full Philippine independence.

Issues Are Closely Linked

Not far beneath the surface is that question of retaining American political as well as economic ties with the Islands. But the projected legislation only touches outwardly on the economic link. Actually, steps to guarantee economic stability in the Islands have the greatest possible bearing on their political status. But more than such an indirect stimulus to Philippine self-defense may come. Ever since 1935, when the Island Commonwealth was set up and the move toward complete independence began—to culminate in 1945—the question of reversal has been acute.

As Japan's expansion in China has swept onward, and that kingdom's obvious interest in the Islands to the south waxed stronger, the Filipinos have grown less sure they want to be cut completely adrift from the United States. Yet a buck-passing game has been going on. Filipino political leaders, confessing privately that they would prefer something like Dominion status, or an indefinite continuation of the present Commonwealth, have been unwilling to say so publicly. They want the initiative to come from Washington.

American officials, on the other hand, say:

"You campaigned for independence for years. Now you have it on a time-table. If your preferences have changed, you must ask for the change yourselves."

And so the political question has remained stalemated.

The economic question, however, has resulted in the forthcoming legislation, which instead of applying the full American tariff to Philippine exports in 1946, would raise the equivalent of a tariff by 5 per cent a year for the 20 years from 1941 to 1960.

But American producers—the growers of beet and cane sugar, raisers of cotton (for cottonseed oil), producers of animal fats, and other products which compete with Philippine exports—are as zealous to promote independence, economically as well as politically, as they were before the present Act was passed.

Sugar Lobby Is Very Active

The sugar lobby, moreover, is admittedly about the most powerful in Washington. It aims to protect hundreds of thousands of American growers, particularly of sugar beets which are an important part of the economy of many States, from Michigan to Utah.

These arguments apply to the present proposals for altering economic relationships, though perhaps not so strongly as to political independence. It may, therefore, be possible to push through the economic recommendations, though it would appear to be an uphill job. Vice-President Osmena has been trying to tell his story to legislators, but the Administration has not been working hard. The lobbyists have.

The Philippine question is, of course, closely connected with Administration foreign policy in general. A stronger front has recently been presented to Japan; it would be logical to plug the gap in the Philippines by modifying the independence terms. The proposal to fortify Guam is crucial to the issue, since an American fleet based on Guam would be the one strategic way to secure the defence of the Islands. Recent pressing of the Guam proposal seems to indicate, therefore, a desire to hang onto the Philippines.

U. S. Aid for France

(Continued from Page 1)

ficially on the market. The arrangement, worked out here between State, War and Navy Departments, is that when a year has elapsed after the delivery to the Army or Navy of the second plane of any given type, that type is considered to be no longer secret and therefore available for export sale.

It is also perfectly proper for a manufacturer to produce a plane for special foreign order, or sell its commercial types. But judging from what members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee disclose, several days of exhaustive secret examination of such witnesses as Mr. Morgenthau, Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Grant Mason of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, it is clear that efforts were made to obtain newer and better types of planes for the French.

The matter might not have come out into the open had not a Douglas "prototype" bombing plane crashed at Los Angeles with a member of the French Mission on board. The Senate Committee began investigating. It was assured by Mr. Morgenthau that no reserved military secrets were involved. But it obtained a different version from General Craig.

The Army's View

Members of the Committee left the hearing convinced that General Craig had done everything in his power to prevent this particular plane from being offered to the French. He was reportedly backed by Harry Woodring, Secretary of War. It was a plane which had been designed according to U. S. Army specifications for a competition for an army contract. It had not as yet been accepted, but the Army was much interested in it.

However, committee members disclosed a specific order to the Douglas aircraft factory signed by Mr. Morgenthau and countersigned by the President, overruled the objection of the Army inspectors at the factory and permitted the French Mission both to inspect and enjoy a trial run in the plane.

It is not certain as yet that anti-Administration members of the Senate Committee will make an issue of the matter. The plane involved was not, strictly speaking, a military secret of the U. S. Army, because it had not yet been accepted. But it did represent the latest produce of one of the most noted manufacturers in the country and the Army might very possibly have wanted it. It was to have been tested for Army use and might have been the winning plane in the competition. The result of what has happened is to rule it out of the Army competition.

Some members of the Senate Committee say privately that there is no doubt in their minds that the Army feels that it was injured by the incident and that it was not properly consulted. However, there is a question of higher policy involved which may overbalance any such concern in high Army quarters.

It is well known now that Ambassador Bullitt represented to the President when he was here over the holiday season that the survival of France is vital to the survival of democracy in the world. He also argued that France must be strongly supported during coming weeks if it is to be able to stand up against the drive of the totalitarian powers which is now turning perceptibly against France. France, to put it simply, was represented by Ambassador Bullitt, as America's first line of defense.

Financing Methods

Before Mr. Bullitt left Washington to return to his post in Paris he had persuaded the President not only that France was vital to the United States, but also that the United States should do something about it. The Treasury soon became directly involved in negotiations because of the problem of payment. What has been worked out in this respect is a closely guarded secret, but there is high Treasury authority for the statement that means have been devised whereby France can finance purchase of American airplanes up to a total value of at least $100,000,000. This would perhaps mean as many as 2,000 planes, although most reports up until now have estimated the number immediately desired by France at 600.

Meanwhile various phases of the country's foreign relations promise to absorb much Congressional attention during coming weeks. Not only are Military and Naval Affairs Committees of both House and Senate deep into consideration of the varied aspects of the national defense program—involving such controversial issues as the French airplane sales and fortification of Guam—but attention is also being devoted widely to relations with Mexico, revision of the Neutrality Acts and policy towards Spain.

Paintings Acquired By Woman's College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNCHBURG, Va.—John Carroll's painting, "Summer Afternoon," shown in Richmond in the First Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Paintings held here last March at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, has been purchased by Randolph-Macon Woman's College through the Louise J. Smith Bequest. One other painting, "Mrs. Scott's House" by Edward Hopper, has been bought through the fund.

"Summer Afternoon," a recent painting by the artist, was exhibited at the Rehn Galleries in New York for the first time two years ago. During its showing Time magazine reproduced it, designating it as the "biggest and best-designed" picture by "Detroit's first-rate fantasist."

Mr. Carroll held a Guggenheim Fellowship award in 1927, and his work has been recognized by awards from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Detroit Institute of Art.

Swiss Draft Call For Citizen Army

BASEL, Switzerland, Jan. 30 (AP)—An ordinance giving the Government the right to call Switzerland's citizen army to the colors without further notice was published this afternoon, a few hours before the scheduled start of Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech.

It was explained that the order was designed so that all frontiers might be manned within a few minutes' notice should international events require it.

The September crisis showed the need for a faster method of mobilization, it also was explained.

Chilean Group Forms to Swap Ideas With Folk of the North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Speaking in the Teatro Oriente, Providencia, at the inauguration of the Chile-United States Cultural Institute, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, its President, extended an invitation to Chileans and Americans to join "the campaign of intellectual interchange—a general conscription for international understanding and peace." The Institute, organized by South and North Americans after the manner of one existing in Argentina and another in Peru, owes its start to the efforts of Ambassador Norman Armour, assisted by a committee representing the two countries and by the Chilean Executive Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

Señor Barros Jarpa, a businessman, has served as Chilean ambassador to the United States, and he was a delegate to the Pan American Conference in Lima. His colleagues on the Committee of the Institute are Mrs. Alicia Cañas de Errazuriz, Eugenio Pereira, Henry A. Arnold, Horace Graham, and Joseph H. Dawson.

On the opening occasion congratulatory cables came from the Institutes in Lima and Buenos Aires; and in the midst of the program, greetings arrived from President Roosevelt.

Don Juvenal Hernandez, Rector of the University of Chile, said:

"Chileans can never forget that from the first days of independence the United States viewed with sympathy the cause of our early tribulations. The prudent Poinsett, first Ameriacn consul in Chile, was more than a friend; he was the generous helper of José Miguel Carrera and Camilo Henriquez, and his action set a precedent of inestimable value for the future diplomacy of his country in relation to our incipient nationality."

Ambassador Armour struck an historical note, recalling the names of those Chileans and Americans who, from the dawn of independence to the present day, have fortified cultural relations. He had a special word for Don Benjamin Cohen, Director of the Diplomatic Department of the Chilean Foreign Office, who acted as Chairman of the inaugural assembly. Señor Cohen is a graduate of Georgetown University. Mr. Armour quoted the French saying "Les montagnes se reconsissent per leur cimes"—the mountains know one another by their peaks—and said that "as nations we are sometimes inclined in studying each other, to concentrate our gaze upon the valleys: the dark spots that live in shadow. Let us rather look to the heights."

The speech of Señor Barros Jarpa concentrated on the practical side of the work ahead and contained an invitation to all present, and especially the members of the American colony, to become members of the organization. How many sacrifices have the nations made to be ready for war, he asked, and was it not time they made efforts on the same scale to assure peace? "We thought that peace would come of its own accord," he said, "but now we know that it is not so. For this reason, we want to organize an army of good will to mount guard over this treasure, the only good compatible with true civilization."

The speeches were interspersed with entertainment by the Glee Club of Santiago College of 50 girl students and other groups.

The statutes of the Institute state that it will be an everlasting organization, "promoting better and clearer reciprocal understanding between the two countries and their respective nationals." Article 3 emphasizes an effort "to intensify the publications of more exact, fuller and more timely news concerning Chile in the press of the United States." Other objects set out are:

Shake-Up of Arts and Institutions

1. Wider knowledge of juridical, social and economic institutions, and of history, geography and cultural development of each country.

2. Exchange of professors, students, writers, artists, technicians and visitors; and establishment of scholarships and travel bursaries.

3. Exhibitions of books and art works.

4. Collaboration of scientific, artistic, and social organizations of Chile with those of the United States.

5. Diffusion of the music, drama and educational films of each country.

6. Study of every type of relations between the two countries and publication of monographs.

7. Access by the interested public in either country to modern literary productions and periodicals of the other.

8. Enlargement of the American Room in the National Library at Santiago, and establishment of libraries of Chilean works in the United States.

9. Translation into Spanish of literary works of the United States and translation of Chilean works into English.

10. Study of the English language and of United States literature in Chile and of the Spanish language and Chilean literature in the United States.

Hines Case for High Court? Important Witness a Suicide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The retrial of James J. Hines, Tammany District leader, on charges of conspiring with racketeers to influence justice, got off to its second week here today with two important developments. The first was the suicide yesterday of the prosecution's second most important witness, George Weinberg, a leading lieutenant of the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer policy racket operations on which the Hines indictment is premised. The second was the opening of the portals wide in the General Sessions Court of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., for an appeal to the State's highest tribunal and thence, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court in the event of a conviction.

Weinberg shot himself while with J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis and Harry Schoenhaus, other two of the witness triumvirate on which the State depends to establish evidence linking Mr. Hines to the Schultz racket, in a farmhouse hideout near White Plains where the District Attorney has kept them housed under guard since the mistrial was ruled in the first Hines proceedings last September. All three had entered guilty pleas and turned State's evidence and awaited sentence from Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who presided in the first trial.

To Read Testimony

Mr. Dewey attributed Weinberg's act to melancholy and physical infirmities and admitted that, with his passing, a chief buttress to his case had been removed. The District Attorney added, however, that he would read into the record of the present trial a transcript of Weinberg's testimony last summer, which provoked a lurid court room scene. This occurred when Weinberg identified Mr. Hines as the politician to whom he had paid racket money, bringing the District chieftain to his feet with the explosive charge that the witness was untruthful and throwing the Court room into an uproar.

It was defense strategy in the first trial which won a court ruling that Mr. Dewey might not develop his case in chronological order, but must present some evidence at the outset tending to link Mr. Hines to the racket. Judge Nott indicated Jan. 27 that he would not be bound by the procedural rulings of Justice Pecora, however, and permitted the District Attorney to follow the method he prefers in building up a conspiracy case.

Different Trial

At the start, therefore, it has been made clear that the second trial will be different in this respect from the first, the opening witnesses to be of minor importance contributing primarily a description of the policy game and the way in which the Schultz combination muscled in on the $20,000,000 Harlem gamble. Having schooled the blue ribbon panel in the background of the case, Mr. Dewey then proposes to bring on his main testimony, that which directly shows Mr. Hines' alleged connection with the conspiracy. With Weinberg, gangster and gambler and Schultz underling, now out of the picture, this phase of the State's case must depend in main on Davis, the disbarred lawyer who was counsel for the racket and has a long list of admitted perjuries after his name and Schoenhaus, Schultz lieutenant and "bookkeeper."

Intimation that Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel, would carry his defense of Mr. Hines to the highest court of the land, if necessary, was had in connection with Judge Nott's notice that he proposed to depart from the order of presentation of evidence followed in the first trial. As before Justice Pecora last summer, defense counsel immediately sought to win a ruling from the present Judge that would force the District Attorney to show conspiracy, arguing that this must be established before other evidence was taken.

"I don't know how you can prove a conspiracy except step by step, one step at a time," Judge Nott demurred, upholding Mr. Dewey's plea that he be given latitude to present the case in "chronological order."

The second trial judge was not swayed by Mr. Stryker's insistence that before any story of action within the alleged racket was told, his client must be connected with it.

"That might come much later," the Judge said. "I don't consider myself bound by other rulings."

Slow Start

Thus, although the second Hines trial started out last week with all the tepid characteristics of a warmed over lawsuit, the nature of the case is such that sensational developments appear to be inherent in it. Mr. Dewey's opening outline has suggested no new evidence, but this would not preclude it if he has any.

At the previous trial, which was declared a mistrial just after the prosecution had concluded, the State's most damaging testimony covered alleged payments to the Tammany leader and his compliance with requests to fix cases in the magistrates' courts and have "incorrigible" police transferred. The defense had only begun to reveal its strategy as a plan to put on witnesses of irreproachable reputation in contrast with the District Attorney's underworld cast of ex-convicts, confessed perjurers, and others of low repute, to establish with the jury a defense picture of impeccable respectability as against the word of men of no moral standing whatever.

Small Boat Owners Found Threatened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Builders of small boats and the owners of such craft are seriously threatened by the provisions of the International Labor Conference convention, to become effective on Oct. 29, 1939, the Merchants Association warned Jan. 28. This convention has declared that no person shall perform the duties of master or skipper or other navigating officer of a ship unless he holds a certificate of competency to perform such duties. Strict enforcement of the regulation is seen by the association as the knell of the small boat industry.

"The Directors of the Association voted to ask Congress to protect this industry as well as the owners of small craft by taking advantage of a provision of the convention which permits the exemption in respect to vessels of less than 200 tons gross registered tonnage," the association announced.

The small boat fleet of the New York area amounts to about 30,000 vessels, whose owners, the Association contends, are threatened with the necessity of employing masters and engineers whenever they go outside of inland waters.

Fraud in Relief Aired in Trial In New Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

ministrator Fred Healy, on orders from Harry Hopkins, then national WPA Administrator.

And enter, simultaneously, the grand jury, with blistering charges that relief in New Mexico had been used, "through selfish aims and ambitions" of those entrusted with its administration, for "joint and unified political activity, and to build a political organization."

The "Rio Grande Social Club," asserted the indictment, was a "fictitious guise" for the enforced collection of money to aid Charter League candidates.

The Club's "social" functions, the jurors charged, were dances, for which WPA workers were required to buy large blocks of tickets under the threat of losing their jobs; and there were political rallies, where relief clients had to work for the League.

Said the indictment:

"It was part of the purpose and object of said conspirators (to) organize a club known as the Rio Grande Social Club for the purpose of furthering the joint and unified political action of said defendants; said membership would be composed largely of foremen and timekeepers on projects of the Works Progress Administration."

Club dues, added the grand jury, "would be derived by assessing foremen and timekeepers 10 per cent of their salaries or wages for one month."

Jobs and Dues

Failure to buy "dance tickets," the jurors alleged, "would result in the discharge of the person or persons refusing to buy."

Mr. Tingley's candidates won the city election, but by the closest margin in all his years at the helm of the organization.

On at least two other occasions, the indictment said, the 45 Bernalillo County defendants coerced WPA workers to "influence and control" political action.

First was the special election of September, 1937, when four constitutional amendments, one of which would have removed the limitation barring Mr. Tingley from a third term as governor, were defeated after Senator Chavez spoke bitterly against them.

Albuquerque relief workers, the jury charged, were threatened with dismissal unless they worked and voted against the amendments.

Siam Smashes Plot To Oust Boy King; Army Men Involved

BANGKOK, Siam, Jan. 30 (AP)—A plot to overthrow Siam's 13-year-old King Ananda was blocked today with widespread arrests and "retirement" of more than 50 high Army officers.

One officer was killed by police when he attempted to evade arrest. Another committed suicide.

The revolutionists were said to have planned to assassinate Government leaders and restore Ananda's uncle, Former King Prajadhipok, to the throne.

Prajadhipok abdicated March 2, 1935, and Ananda became King. A Regency was established to rule for Ananda during his minority and the boy continued his schooling in Switzerland.

An official broadcast on discovery of the plot was made today, a fortnight after Ananda sailed for Europe after his first visit here as Monarch.

On Dec. 26 an attempt on the life of Premier Luang Bipul Songgram was disclosed, the third in less than four years, all believed part of the abortive revolutionary plot.

CAIRO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Former King Prajadhipok of Siam, for whose restoration a now crushed conspiracy in Bangkok allegedly had aimed, declared today he did "not think the plot serious."

"The Siamese Government," the former King said, "has banned political parties so there always is talk of discovery of plots when opposition to the Government's policy grows strong."

Prajadhipok said he planned to return Saturday to England, where he has been living since his abdication in 1935.

German Spokesman Denies Peace Peril In Colonial Demand

MUNICH, Jan. 30 (AP)—Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp, Governor of Bavaria and President of the Reich's Colonial Bund, said in a speech here Jan. 28 it was a "senseless denial of the necessities of life" when Germany's claims for colonies were "identified with an attack on the peace of the world."

General von Epp said in a speech that Germany had about reached the limit of economic production, except through further intensification of efficiency, and that colonies were an urgent necessity.

He said Germany's war-lost overseas colonies were delivering today a considerable percentage of essential rawstuffs, "not to us, but to those who presently enjoy their use. . . ."

Hockey League Formed For Blind Players

BRANTFORD, Ontario (CP)—Pupils of the Ontario School for the Blind here have organized a hockey league for blind players. The organization is supervised by H. J. Vallentyne, Principal of the School.

The League developed from skating, introduced into the curriculum some time ago. The pupils made the rink and took to skating enthusiastically. Boys who are totally blind use a tin can for a puck, and follow it by the sound, while those who have slight vision use a regulation puck.

Volga Canal Has Busy Year

MOSCOW (AP)—More than 2,000,000 passengers and 1,295,000 tons of freight were carried on the Moscow-Volga Canal during 1938. Navigation was closed for the winter in November.

Britain's Rush on Rearming Fails to Solve Job Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With unemployment growing despite £1,000,000-a-day expenditure on arms, and with the jobless themselves becoming increasingly vocal in their demands for positive action, a big task now faces the British Government.

Even in heavy industries such increased demand for labor as there is has scarcely been able to keep pace with each month's influx of new labor, from schools and training centers. As a result unemployment as a whole has increased by 170,0000 in a year, and even chemical, metal and shipping industries which should be among those aided by rearmament still find themselves with a big roster of jobless.

After the reassembly of Parliament Jan. 31, the Labor Party is expected to decrease its "sniping" on issues of foreign policy and to aim its heavy artillery at the Government's handling of the labor situation.

At the same time there are many among the ranks of the Government's supporters who also declare their belief that there must be a change in the handling of the jobless problem, since, to use the words of Sir Ronald Davison, eminent authority on the relief question, "numbers of men have settled down for life on an unconditional dole and have lost an interest in trying to earn a wage for themselves and their families."

Movement Gets Publicity

Public attention already has been focused on the plight of the 1,832,000 workless men and women through the startling activities in London of the National Unemployed Workers Movement.

Led by Mr. Wal Hannington, perhaps the best known of Britain's militant left-wing strategists, and his young Scottish lieutenant, Mr. Donald Renton—back from service with the International Brigade in Spain—this organization has obtained more regular publicity in recent months than any film star.

The "jobless army" started by lying down in Oxford Street and refusing to move despite the entreaties of bus drivers. Two days later they went to the Ritz Hotel and demanded tea, which was refused. Then they visited Buckingham Palace. And later, when the railways were plastering their stations with banners bearing the legend "The Railways Want a Square Deal," the jobless arrived at the main termini with exactly similar banners declaring "The Jobless Want a Square Meal." More recently they tried to give Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain an "appeasement umbrella" but police spoiled the presentation. The rolled umbrella was in a black coffin which was labeled: "Unemployed. He asked in vain for appeasement."

These admitted "stunts" have kept the public amused, and have also served a more serious purpose, for they have enabled the workless to publicize their demands, and have preluded the sending of deputation from the powerful Trades Union Congress, central organization of 5,000,000 unionists, to urge immediate consideration of jobless relief questions.

Additional Relief Sought

The workless put forward a simple two-point program. They ask for additional winter relief of 2s. 6d a week to every jobless person; and they ask for a big public works program to absorb many of the jobless and to include extensive air-raid precautions, 1,000,000 new houses, playing parks in every locality for children, removal of all railroad level crossings and the substitution of bridges, improvement of the canal system, and extensive afforestation.

It is claimed that the wages of workers engaged in such schemes would not total very much more than public assistance and doles cost already, and capital could be obtained by loans.

The Government makes no attempt to minimize the industrial problem. It is fairly freely admitted now that the situation is urgent. Exactly what line is, however, to be taken this year remains to be seen, but it is believed that the Government hopes for improved world trade to ease the present difficulty, a factor which has strengthened the purpose of Mr. Chamberlain's "policy of appeasement."

Statistics suggest that rearmament is not going to make any tremendous difference to the jobless problem. It is true that over a year the number of persons employed in "arms" industries has increased considerably—in the explosives industry it has increased 33 per cent in 12 months, and in constructional engineering by 14.6 per cent, and in shipbuilding by 3.7 per cent.

Public Works or Exports

But not merely has employment declined heavily in export trades, in cotton, woollen, steel melting, textiles, linen, railways, during the same period, but, taking into consideration the amount of new labor available, there are more unemployed now in some of the very industries in which there are also more employed; for instance, in constructional engineering, which had 2,000 more jobless in December, 1938, than in January of that year, and in shipbuilding, where the increase in workless was about the same.

In the view of many persons the lesson from these figures is that either immense public works must be started to tide over a period of change to a more national economy, or export trade must be stimulated to increase prosperity in Britain's major industries, a policy which seems to be that of the present Government to judge by the recent export credits for Central European trade, the Eire trade pact, and the Anglo-American trade pact.

Neither of these policies, however, has stilled the immediate demand of the jobless, which is for more money while they are out of work. The jobless especially want more "assistance money," which is paid after the regular unemployment insurance payments of any worker have run out. At the moment it is claimed by Mr. Hannington more than 100,000 jobless are partially starving through lack of proper allowances. Assistance for a single jobless man is 16s a week, for a family of three 28s, but rents may take much of this money. Additional allowances are made in some cases where rents are high, but this is apt to be a rather arbitrary payment and quite a large number of unemployed families paying high rents complain that they have been unable to obtain any additional income.

President's Birthday Ball

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Thirty-four mail sacks filled with dimes arrived at the White House today, as an appropriate opening to the fifty-seventh birthday celebration of President Roosevelt and to a crowded calendar of events in the drive to raise funds to combat infantile paralysis.

Meanwhile, movie and stage stars gathered in the capital and other cities to appear at birthdays balls.

Mrs. Roosevelt invited more than a dozen movie celebrities to a White House luncheon. Tonight she will meet them again as she briefly visits each of seven balls in capital hotels.

The President will have the visiting actors around him when he broadcasts to the nation at 11:32 p. m. (E. S. T.) his thanks for the far-flung activities sponsored in his name for aiding paralysis victims. His talk will be broadcast over three major networks.

Among the actors here for the celebration are George Brent, Errol Flynn, Luise Rainer, Lili Damita, Bruce Cabot, Ralph Bellamy, Frank Fay, Jean Hersholt, Eleanor Powell, Annabella, Mitzi Green and Andrea Leeds.

Before the broadcast, the President will dine with a group of close friends and advisers, many of whom have been associated with him since his campaign for the Vice-Presidency in 1920.

Nucleus of the dinner group will be the "Cuff Links Club," composed of persons to whom he has given gold cuff links in appreciation of their friendship at that time. In recent years, Secretary of Treasury and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, and Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins also have been guests. Usually all guests join in giving the President a gift and, in turn, receive souvenirs, frequently from Mrs. Roosevelt's Val-Kill pewter shop.

Climax of the evening's program will be a "gold plate breakfast" served at the Carlton Hotel at $20 a plate. Mrs. Roosevelt is expected to attend.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt drove through the rain last night to attend a special performance of "Outward Bound," with the New York cast. Proceeds of the play went to the birthday fund.

Dime donations received at the White House for the infantile paralysis fund totaled $64,942 last night. Last year the White House alone received $86,000 in dimes. The campaign still has several days to go.

Lloyds Raises Rates Covering King's Visit

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Lloyd's, the insurance underwriters, have doubled the cost of insuring against the cancellation of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States next May because of the tense international political situation.

The premium was 20 per cent today, compared with 10 per cent three months ago.

So far there has been only a moderate inquiry for policies, from souvenir manufacturers, hotels, shipping companies, railroads and businessmen whose trade would suffer if for any cause the King and Queen stayed at home. The biggest volume of Lloyd's business in this connection originates in Canada, with the United States second and Great Britain third.

"The play's the thing"

Whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote it does not matter—the play's the thing! Attending a good play is a refreshing oasis in the busy, workaday world.

The better offerings of theatres in many cities are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

ATTEND A MONITOR-ADVERTISED THEATRE

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WESTERN Sales Manager of nationally known concern in the building material field seeks change of position; previous advertising experience; highest references. B-4, Suite 3900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified

FOR LEASE

PORTLAND, MAINE—Four-story brick store building 1365 sq. ft. ground area; best retail location; next block to Congress Square and Eastland Hotels. F. C. SCRIBNER, Fidelity Building, Portland.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent. TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, college graduate with initiative, to train for executive position with concern located 50 miles from Boston; good at figures, possess ability follow through on detail work; must have at least 3 years' business experience; willing to change residence; excellent opportunity; give age, salary expected, references, concerns employed, first letter. Box E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SOCIETY matron of good background with wide acquaintaince, residing Boston or vicinity, who wishes to add to her income representing large firm, making contacts; salary and comm. B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 21 Fowell Ave., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 4B)—Spacious, well-furnished, desirable; convenient transportation; suitable one, two. TR. 4-0843.

SALESMEN WANTED

OPENING for five high type men representing American Automobile Association in Boston Automobile Club area; permanent positions; commissions; car essential; thorough training. Apply Tuesday, 10 to 12, or 2 to 4, at club offices, 76 Arlington St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, high type, with four hours or more spare time daily, can earn extra income each week in commissions, taking orders for ladies' hosiery, lingerie, men's socks, shirts and ties. Apply REAL SILK, 454 Park Square Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE and governess wishes position with children; anywhere. Box 12 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial experience, efficient and willing worker. Write Box E-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS for choral society for immediate concerts; ambitious talent to train for dramatic productions. Apply ROBERT MALONE, Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CO. 5-9739.

SPEECH, Posture, Bible Reading, Dramatics; adults, children. Marion D. Robb, 520 West End Ave., N. Y. C. End. 2-7087.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

MAINE

BANGOR

Good things to eat at all hours

Jonason's RESTAURANT
Home-made ice cream—candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

PORTLAND

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

The New 1939
Kay Dunhills
$6.50
The classics you adore for cruises, the South or the home. You can always count on this clever designer for smart dresses based on fundamental, classical lines, yet featuring details of clever originality.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Have Your
Diamonds Remounted
Modern Artistic Settings
Effect a Marvelous Improvement
Suggestions Gladly Offered
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

SPECIAL SALE STATIONERY
1 lb. Paper
2 pkg. Envelopes } 49c
Choice of
Eaton's Vellum
Eaton's Crushed Ripple
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

Randall & McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SALE
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
Began Dec. 30
$6.95 *values to $10.75*
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Exclusive Agents
LEWISTON PORTLAND

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store . . . 81 South St
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Straw Hats! Felt Hats!
in Thrilling New Colors for Spring!
HARRY G. EMMONS

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

DOVER

PEOPLES - MARKET
AUTHORIZED DEALER BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
487 Central Ave. Telephone 480

MANCHESTER

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Try RATH'S HAMS and BACON
You'll always want them
296 Phones 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Air Conditioned for Comfort

Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 Main St. Tel. 272

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WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Women's Man Tailored
SUITS
SPECIAL........$10.95
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

RICHMOND

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO. ROBINSON ST. Dial 5-9149

Bon Ami
TRADE MARK
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 17611
Temptin Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., Inc.
Goodyear Tires
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"AINSLEY" and "MARGATE"
Dresses of Style and Quality
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY AT "THE BAY"
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smarter Fashions
at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
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MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

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RANGER BICYCLES
Built to our order by Canada's leading manufacturer of Bicycles. Men's, Boys', and Women's models can be bought on "Bay" Monthly Payments.
Sporting Goods, Main Floor
Hudson's Bay Company.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J.S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

Always Good
For Delivery Telephone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's smart to wear
VAN RAALTE

Silk Hosiery
Three lengths to fit the tall, short or medium height woman.
$1.00
ROBINSON'S
Hamilton Headquarters for Complete Range

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

LONDON

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
R. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Announcing the Arrival of
Cotton Dress Goods
from England
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

OTTAWA

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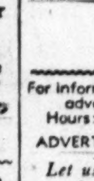
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Canada
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel —of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen



Glistening Crystal
Complete sets or open stock patterns
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated *"Badge of Merit"* MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
88 KING ST. E.

REVITALIZED DRY CLEANING
The last word in fine Drycleaning at prices that are very moderate. Hand pressing takes care of every detail.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1148 North End MO 1179

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

ARNOT COAL COMPANY
LL. 8354
COAL and COKE
City Wide Delivery
29 WABASH AVENUE

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service.
292 Brunswick Avenue

12 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118
WAVERLEY 7718

Marian Dodds
Dresses
692 BAY ST. HERMAN BLOCK

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1137
City Wide Delivery
At Your Service

GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U., Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
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Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

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We Solicit Enquiries
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MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

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Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP STORES LIMITED
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
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SASKATOON

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS
Hudson's Bay Company.
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

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ENTHUSIASTIC, experienced personal service; complete, confidential; high credentials; fair charges. H. St. G. Ogden, A.I.P.A., 7 Ludgate Broadway, London, E. C. 4.

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42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

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FOR SALE—Prosperous home-made cake business; 10 miles London; high-class trade; excellent profits; accounts audited; price £750. Box W-1266, BCM/CSM, London.

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BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629

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ORIGINAL speeches all occasions and coaching for public speaking; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Sq., London W. Mayfair 3163.

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LONDON, Castlenau, Barnes — Lady's flat, furnished, first floor; 2 beds, 1 reception, kitchen and bathroom, C. H. W.; everything for use; 2 gns. p. w. Phone mornings, Riverside 6129. Box W-834, BCM/CSM, London.

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LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations. Rents collected
Houses and flats for occupation or investment

WINCHMORE HILL, London, N. 21—House for sale, leasehold; 2 large sitting rooms, 4 good bedrooms, usual offices; good garden; £800 or near offer. Varley, c/o Barclays Bank, 46, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1.

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CIT. 1602-3, 11 Queen St., London, E. C. 4.
Four per cent new mortgages. (also transfers).
Decease cancels mortgage.

European Local Classified

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INSURANCE
Motor, House Contents, Jewellery, Life, Endowment. ALL TYPES. Annuities.
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Streatham 6883.

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At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2870 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
183 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 150 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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POST VACANT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex — Domesticated gentlewoman wanted for work of small house; two in family; good plain cook; quiet, comfortable home; £1 p. w. Mulliner, 63 Terminus Ave.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady secretary offers services to business woman, resident or daily. Box W-1269, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY age 25, seeks secretarial post; London district preferred; fully trained and experienced; can drive car. Box W-1270, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG trained housekeeper with experience seeks post in hotel, school or institution; London district preferred; full references. Box W-908, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.
LONDON — Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science Churches; furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

LONDON, S. W. 14—2 unfurnished rooms, modern house, one has kitchen with sink; gas fire; near churches; 3 minutes buses, 5 Parkfield Avenue, East Sheen.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished quiet rooms, single and double, near Kensington Gardens; some meals offered. Misses Evans & Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON—Large, comfortable bedroom with breakfast, suitable for business gentleman; 22/6 p. w.; also smaller one, 17/6 p. w. Roddam, 34 Hartswood Road, Stamford Brook, W. 12. Telephone SHE. 1655.

LONDON, adjoining Kensington Gardens, 57-59 Queensborough Terrace, W. 2.—Modern service rooms, beautifully equipped; P. O. phones, etc.; centrally situated but quiet; from 35/- with full breakfast; really good meals at mod. charges. Resident proprietor. BAY. 1386.

LONDON, 19, Lansdowne Crescent has vacancy; one unfurnished room, rent includes electric light, C.H.W., service, meals optional. Misses Pavey and Wigmore, Park 7245.

LONDON, 4, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Residential rooms from 25/-; meals as required; resident owner. Probisher 4693.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON, W. 8 or W. 2—2 rooms unfurnished), kitchen and bath, C. H. W.; some service; meals optional. Box W-1264, BCM/CSM, London.

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SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2 MET 3180

SPEEDWRITING
Lessons given by certificated teacher; complete course in six weeks; terms by arrangement. Telephone Park 9016.

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RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL coaching, examinations, modern languages a speciality. R. O. Gercke, P. L. L., 58a St. Ann's Hill, London, S. W. 18. Battersea 3006.

England

LONDON

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Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3.
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

FURS
NEW MODELS in fine quality Skins at reasonable prices. Remodelling Furs a speciality. Personal and experienced advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials.
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a.
3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

HINCHLIFFES
53 Eastbourne Terrace
London, W. 2
Paddington 0112
and Branches
COALS

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W. 1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
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In Lighter Vein

Parking Problem

Cop: "Why have you been sitting in your car all afternoon?"

Motorist: "I'm waiting for two gentlemen."

Cop: "Who are they?"

Motorist: "The one who owns the car in front of me and the one who owns the car in back."—Pasadena Post.

Perseverance

A life insurance agent called upon a big business man at the close of a busy day. When the agent had been admitted, the business man said:

"You ought to feel highly honored, young fellow. Do you know that today I have refused to see seven insurance men?"

"I know," said the agent, "I'm them!"—Boys' Life.

Jest a Minute

"Are you sure this is the right address?"

Parliamentary Practice

Quorum Provision

Question: Recently we voted to cancel a clause in our bylaws to the effect that "a majority of members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business." Another clause provides that "Robert's Rules of Order" shall govern "where they are not inconsistent with the bylaws." According to this, our quorum will be determined by Robert's Rules of Order. Can you tell me what this rule is?

Answer: "Robert's Rules of Order" (page 258) states: "The quorum . . . unless the bylaws provide for a smaller quorum, is a majority of all the members. This rule applies to all organizations with definite membership requirements and keeping an up-to-date bona fide list of members. Thus, the effect of striking out the former bylaw without at the same time inserting any other bylaw actually resulted in no change whatever. The repeal of the bylaw leaves the rule in Robert's in effect; but since it also specifies a majority of members, the effect is the same.

If a smaller quorum is desired, it is necessary to adopt an amendment to the bylaws stating the number or proportion of members that shall constitute a quorum.

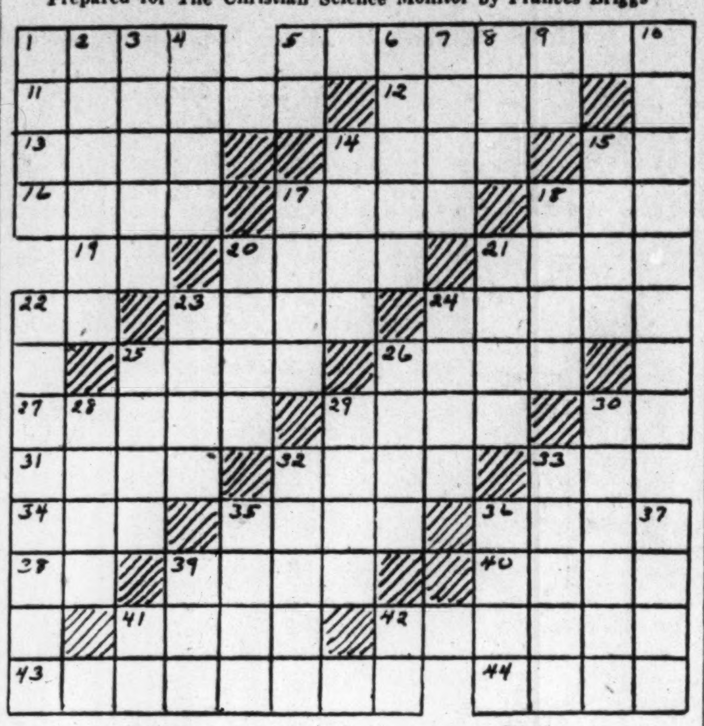
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. No: in a surprise move on Jan. 27 the Senate approved the $150,000,000 reduction.
2. Because of a severe earthquake, with fatalities estimated at between 6,000 and 12,000.
3. The Insurgents under General Franco have captured Barcelona, and the Loyalist troops are retreating toward the North.
4. France has let it be known that the French and British would take "the necessary steps" in the event Fascist troops failed to leave Spain at the end of the Revolution.
5. The workers are to be organized for placement in munitions, defense, and public service industries during an emergency.
6. C. G Gray, Britain's authority on fighting planes, describes as "bunk" a statement crediting Germany with 9,700 fighting planes. He asserts Germany's air strength is "something over 3,000 planes."
7. Yes; according to an announcement by President Roosevelt, who asserts that at least 600 of the newest type of military aircraft would be available for the French Government within six months.
8. Britain and France.
9. Walt Disney. A scene from his "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" has been assigned to an important place close to works of Rembrandt, Raphael, and others.
10. Joseph R. Sheean, President of the American Presidents Line, says that if 9 per cent more of American shipping were diverted to American flag lines, the subsidies could be eliminated.
11. Premier Kung states that China's minimum peace terms would be restoration of the status quo when the Japanese invasion started.
12. Germany. Two large factories are now producing artificial rubber, known as buna.
13. "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," "Juanita," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Anchors Aweigh," "Yellow Rose of Texas," "Boots and Saddles," "Last Round Up," "Old Kentucky Home," "Home on the Range."
14. In France: (1) the Embassy in Paris, presided over by Ambassador Bullitt; (2) the Embassy at St. Jean de Luz, presided over by Ambassador Bowers (Envoy to Spain); and (3) the Embassy at Perpignan, presided over by Walter C. Thurston, Chargé d'Affaires under Mr. Bowers.
15. No: exports exceeded imports by $1,133,867,000.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the first name of operatic soprano who sang in first performance in England of Romani's "Fedra"?
5—If you were in Salzburg, whom would you see (sing.)?
11—What is the name of an aboriginal people in central Australia?
12—What game is played with 15 object balls and a cue ball?
13—Who was Tom Sawyer's friend?
14—Who was the wife of Hercules?
15—In avoirdupois weight, what is a sixteenth part of a pound (abbr.)?
16—What is singsong or affected intonation?
17—How is Bob Cratchit's son described in Dickens' "Christmas Carol"?
18—What ruined city was once the capital of Burma?
19—What suffix forms adjectives from nouns?
20—Where are sheep kept?
21—What is 'like a diamond in the sky"?
22—In speaking of the Biblical Madai, what pronoun would you use?
23—How did Swift describe natives of Brobdingnag?
24—What did Myra Hess learn to become proficient in her profession (sing.)?
25—You may do what in cricket?
26—What is a wicket used in croquet?
27—How does Milton describe evening?
29—What do baseball players do for a sacrifice?
30—A consonantal diagraph may be what?
31—What color is used to describe a horse?
32—What dynasty in Chinese history lasted from 1368-1644 A. D.?
33—What Japanese measure equals one tenth of a tan?
34—What suffix denotes one who professes some ism?
35—Is Miri a bird, fish, or port?
36—Has the styrax fins, legs, or a stem?
38—From.
39—What is a female servant?
40—What game is divided into chukkers?
41—What is one of Canada's exports?
42—What wading birds resemble herons?
43—Xenophon and Plato were pupils of whom?
44—What are anarchists?

Down

1—You might cross a river on what?
2—The male of what American bird is black and orange, the female, greenish or yellowish?
3—How are Afric's fountains described in Reginald Heber's hymn?
4—Who was Bluebeard's sister-in-law?
5—What name is given to either of two rivers of Latvia flowing to Gulf of Riga?
6—Would you shoot, spend, or plant a gulden?
7—What is Punch's dog called in Punch-and-Judy show?
8—What is a striped appearance in mahogany?
9—Illustrations (abbr.)?
10—What city became famous as the early home of Jesus?
14—Corn and potatoes are planted in what (sing.)?
15—What is the shape of an egg?
17—What do you pay for privilege of passing over a bridge?
18—If you lived in a Malay country, what would you use for thatching?
20—What grows up to be a buck or doe?
21—If you were in Dingwall, whom would you see (sing.)?
22—What islands are west of Scotland?
23—Zumbo is a town, bird, or tree—which?
24—According to Milton, what "charms the sense"?
25—What table dish holds gravy or melted butter?
26—Who wrote "Abou Ben Adhem"?
28—What flower has a species called "Dorothy Perkins"?
29—Veery is a town, bird, or tree—which?
30—Would the bergamot be hunted, petted, or peeled?
32—What is an antonym for "dessicated"?
33—What is the hard endocarp of a peach?
35—What is a Turkish money of account?
36—What is the gaff of a ship?
37—What "grew gray" in Helen Hunt Jackson's "Coronation"?
39—What Austrian river flows to Drava?
41—What symbol is used by baseball scorers for a fielder's choice?
42—What religion and system of healing is based on the Scriptures (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

The Greater Bequest

"I have now disposed of all my property to my family," read the last paragraph of a great man's will. "There is one more thing I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor.' '

Thus did Patrick Henry, the great American patriot, give testimony to the value of the Christian religion.

Quotation for Today

THERE is no defeat in truth,
Save from within;
Unless you are beaten there,
You're bound to win!
—Henry Austin

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Ever Were Any Mermaids?

Old stories of sea perils frequently included siren maidens—half fish and half human—whose song lured sailors to grief. It is interesting to note that there is an order of mammals known as Sirenia (from the Latin word siren), two families of which still may be seen and observed, on which the mermaid myths and legends may have been based.

The living Sirenia are the manatees, or sea cows, and the dugongs. If you should see a sea cow, you might think it an extremely far cry from an alluring siren. Nor is the song of the sea cow, which is limited to snorts and grunts, one to inspire seamen to enchanted forgetfulness.

Nevertheless, if you saw one at some distance in the water, and you had a lively imagination, you might detect a resemblance. Sea cows are warm-blooded, air-breathing mammals. Frequently the mother manatee holds herself upright in the water with her head above the surface, and clasps her chubby babe to her breast with her flippers. This pose may have suggested the human figure to the ancient seamen; and romantic literature and folklore undoubtedly added the alluring details.

Actually, the sea cows are large, plump, thick-hided aquatic mammals ranging from 9 to 13 feet in length and sometimes weighing as much as a ton. They have no hind legs but their rounded fore-flippers, which they use both in swimming and in eating, contain five sets of finger bones, like our hand. To increase the similarity, all manatees (except the Orinoco species) have finger nails!

Although they are air-breathing animals, they spend their entire lives in estuaries, lagoons, and rivers. The South American species ascend the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers almost to their sources. The manatee has almost been exterminated in the United States by hunters who coveted the valuable oil and other products obtainable from them; but a

few still remain in well-protected rivers in Florida, from which they may not be taken without Government permission.

W. P. Keasbey.

Signposts along the King's Highway

It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord.—Lamentations 3:26.

Bible Facts

Mary of Bethany

Of the various Marys mentioned in the New Testament, one of the best known is the Mary who with her brother Lazarus and sister Martha lived in the little village of Bethany, near Jerusalem. Luke represents her as one who "sat at Jesus' feet and heard his word," somewhat to the annoyance of her busy sister Martha; but she was commended by the Master for choosing "that good part, which shall not be taken away" (Luke 10:38-42).

In John 11, Mary appears again in the account concerning the raising of her brother Lazarus, and is there described as "that Mary which anointed the Lord with ointment, and wiped his feet with her hair" (verse 2, as recorded more fully in John 12:1-3).

Some hold that Matthew (26:6ff.) and Mark (14:3ff.) provide slightly variant accounts of this same incident. Scholars observe that there is not sufficient evidence to identify Mary of Bethany, either with Mary Magdalene or with the "woman . . . which was a sinner" of Luke 7:37, despite the act of anointing referred to in that passage.

Two Guesses: 'Whose Christmas Gift?'

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Wise Fathers Buy Presents Which They Themselves Can Enjoy

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Is it true that after the U. S. House of Representatives cut the President's WPA financing bill to $725,000,000, the Senate restored it to the full $875,000,000?
2. Why is relief being rushed to Chile?
3. What is the present situation in Spain?
4. What crisis is foreseen if Italy fails to withdraw its troops following a complete Insurgent victory in the Spanish Civil War?
5. What is the purpose of Britain's proposed "overalls army" of 6,000,000 men?
6. In aviation circles is Germany's air strength believed to be overrated?
7. Is it true that the American aircraft industry has been put at the disposal of France?
8. What two countries have united to make an outright gift of about $40,000,000 to Czechoslovakia, and in addition are lending an additional $40,000,000?
9. What popular Hollywood figure has "crashed" the Metropolitan Museum of Art with a scene from a motion picture?
10. How could American businessmen eliminate the necessity for subsidies to the United States Merchant Marine?
11. Under what conditions would the Chinese Central Government consider peace terms with Japan?
12. What country's automobile industry will change over from natural rubber tires to synthetic rubber during 1939?
13. What are President Roosevelt's nine favorite songs?
14. In what country is the United States actually maintaining three Embassies?
15. Is it true that during 1938 the United States imported more goods than it exported?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rude Remembers

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Tex.

A mother, with three shivering children huddled under her overcoat, was just one of 3,000 persons who were clothed the day after Christmas by I. Rude, Dallas merchant who remembers what it's like to be in need.

Hours before daybreak, a block-long double line formed in front of his downtown store. By noon the line was four blocks long, and very few left their places for lunch. It was more important to have a new, warm sweater or a pair of shoes.

Policemen held babies for waiting mothers whose arms grew weary, while the doors of the store were opened at clocklike intervals to admit the needy in groups of ten.

Rude, who started giving his Christmas clothing parties in Denver in 1910, stood by the door and sized up each batch. Those who needed shoes got them, and a new coat. Those who had coats got warm underclothes or hats.

Women and children were served first by a force of 20 helpers. Men were in another line. Rude estimated he gave away more than 20,000 articles of clothing before the day was over.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arita, Hachiro (hä′-chē′-rō ä′-rē′-tä′)—New Foreign Minister of Japan.

Caniglia, Maria (mä-rē′-ä kä-nēl′-yä)—Metropolitan Opera soprano who made her debut on the company's opening night.

Frankau, Gilbert (frăng′-kou)—British author who has just written "Royal Regiment."

Havelka, Dr. Jiří (=Georg) (yĭr′-zhĕ hä′-vĕl-kä)—Minister of Propaganda for Czechoslovakia.

Hiranuma, Kiichiro (kē′-chĭ-rō hĭ-rä-nōō′-mä)—New Premier of Japan.

Ishiwatari, Sotaro (sō-tä′-rō ĭ-shĭ-wä-tä′-rĭ)—Japanese Minister of Finance in the newly formed Hiranuma Cabinet.

Knatchbull - Hugessen, Sir Hugh (năch′-bo͝ol-hū′-jĕ-sĕn)—Former British Ambassador to China and newly appointed Envoy to Turkey.

Vyshinsky, Andrei (än-drā′-ē vyĕ-shĕn′-skē)—Public Prosecutor of the Soviet Union.

Yamada, Lieut. Gen. Otozo (ō′-tō-zō yä′-mä-dä)—Newly appointed Commander of the Japanese forces in China.

Yeh Chu-tsang (yĕ′ chōō′-tsäng′)—China's new Propaganda Minister.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Alcatraz (ăl′-kȧ-trăs′)—Island in San Francisco Bay; United States prison and fortification.

Djibouti (jē′-bōō′-tē′)—Seaport and capital of French Somaliland.

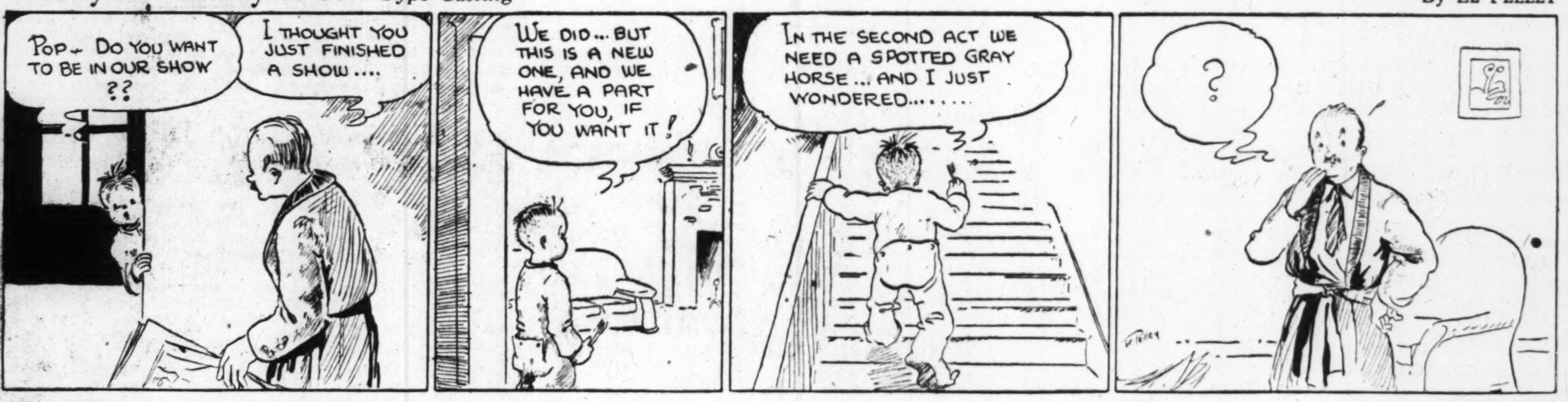
Sibelius, Jean (sĭ-bā′-lĭ-o͝os)—Finnish composer.

Tunisia (tū-nĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ)—French colony in Africa.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Type Casting*

By Le Pelley

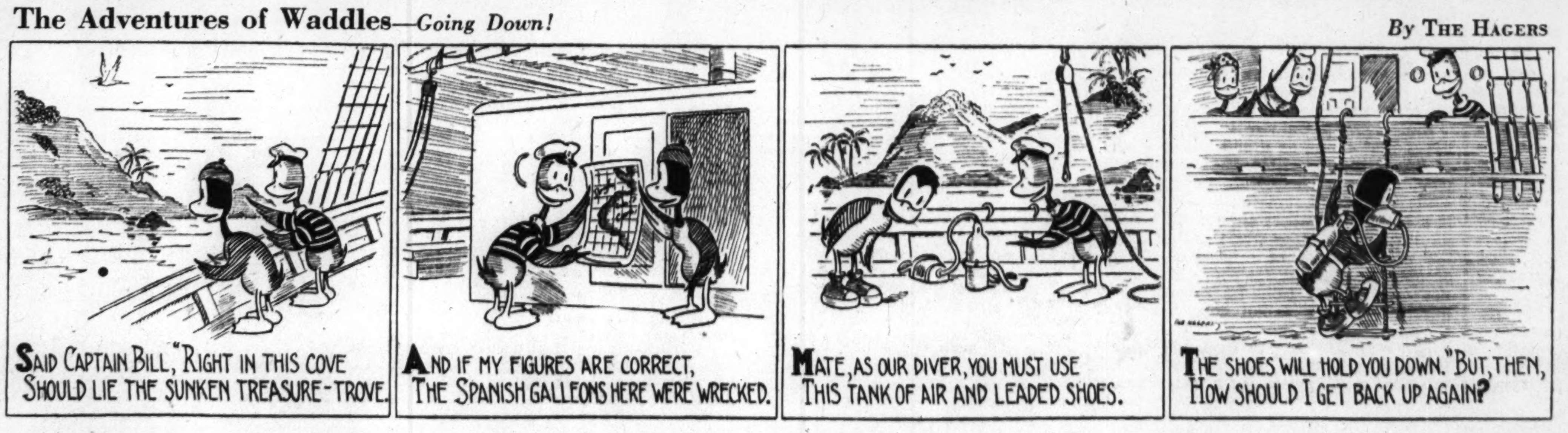


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Going Nowhere Fast*

By Carmack

The Adventures of Waddles—*Going Down!*

By The Hagers



Odds and Ends

Deference for the Tourist

To clear the way for tourists, Minnesota and Wisconsin have restricted week-end and holiday truck traffic.

A Fact With Little Publicity

In industry today there are more women between the ages of 35 and 45 than there are women under that age.

How About Voting?

By living on private yachts moored in the River Thames, a number of Londoners escape rents, taxes, and home duty by paying a mooring fee of only three guineas a year.

"Crystal Palace"

Sixty-eight acres of windows—more than 2,900,000 square feet of glass kept crystal clear—provide sunlight for workers at the Ford Rouge Plant (for the manufacture of automobiles) at Dearborn, Michigan.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Regimenting an Army

THE Germans, with their talent for combining political wisdom with humor, used to say: "You can't understand politics without understanding the Army, and the Army is un-understandable."

For the military tradition had been "above politics." In the days of Wilhelm, that aloofness included control wherever matters affecting the Army were at issue. In the days of Weimar nominal isolation from politics was achieved, yet in many instances the Reichswehr remained the final arbiter of events.

This is no longer true. The National Socialists have now won another engagement in the campaign for control. When the Party came to power in 1933, it paid court to the generals. And they welcomed the accompanying impetus toward freedom from the disarmament restrictions of Versailles. But a year ago the purge of the General Staff indicated the extent to which National Socialist influence was being felt. And the subsequent undertaking of risks eschewed by the military experts indicated the increasing weight of Party control.

Meanwhile, conservative elements within the Army attempted to hold their position by preventing the "Nazification" of the service. One of the methods was to stimulate enlistment from the upper middle class, which has fared less well than others in the Reich during the last six years.

This has been directly countered in the decree of last week, under which the Party's brownshirt storm troops will prepare the "ideology" of the youth before recruitment and be responsible for ideological and physical preparedness after the period of Army training. At the same time the once powerful Officer's League has been reduced to the status of a welfare group, its members being instructed to join a Party-controlled association.

By these methods the conservative character of the Army is being altered in domestic politics, just as its conservative tendency had been prevented from retarding the pace of foreign policy. The domestic aspect may yet prove the more significant. For if the Party control continues to increase, the National Socialists may have eliminated the possibility of an Army dictatorship embracing some form of restoration, which had remained as the least unlikely alternative to the present regime.

It Would Be the Hollywood

A DARK night and a raw wind. But the coal barge Hollywood lay quietly in the Gowanus canal, snugly tied to a pier in Brooklyn. Captain John Roberts, young six-foot captain, sat toasting his shins before a coal fire in the cabin and aware of nothing sinister in the shadows on the wall.

Suddenly a man appeared in the doorway, pistol in hand, and demanded money. Roberts stalled a minute, then threw a lumberjacket over the visitor's gun and they fell struggling to the floor. Finally the captain wrestled his man to the edge of the boat and shoved him over the side.

"Help! Help!" came a chastened and frightened voice from the water. "I can't swim." With a rope ladder Captain Roberts helped the would-be hold-up man out of the canal and turned him over to the police.

A skipper should weigh carefully the possible consequences of naming a coal barge the Hollywood.

Why Not?

SOME Americans may be disturbed at disclosures that French Air Ministry officials have been invited by President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau to inspect and to buy quantities of the newest types of American military airplanes. Others will say, "Well, why shouldn't they?"

Two objections are advanced. (1) This may give away secrets and benefits of the best current American aeronautical research. (2) It may lead the United States ultimately into war by tending to commit it to the side of France and Great Britain in international diplomacy.

On the first point it may be remarked —in reply not in justification—that Germany for some time has been one of the United States's best customers for airplane engines and engine designs. As to the second, one wonders what is meant by a great deal of the talk that is heard in the United States to the effect that aggressive dictatorships ought to be restrained. It seems popular to criticize. But the governments that are criticized are willing to act on their beliefs. Unless democracies are willing also to act, they do not speak a language that aggressors understand.

Americans should make up their minds. Either they should be willing to do something for the preservation of international law and order, or they should stop talking in irritating phrases about those who do not appear to respect it.

Adventure

IN A RECENT speech in London, before the Educational Associations' Conference, the headmistress of a girls' school stated that one result of a vocational guide test, which she made on twenty-three of her pupils, was that all but two cared more for an "adventurous life than for security and a pension." The use here of security as, presumably, opposed to adventure betokens a conception that is shared by many adults; but it is, surely, a somewhat narrow one.

For adventure does not invariably lure its follower, in the manner of a will-o'-the-wisp, across quaking ground. To adventure is, largely, to encounter and be thrilled by the strange, the romantic, or the beautiful, and it is obvious that these are plucked not only out of this nettle, danger.

Although a sense of security may have prevented some from realizing the presence of an adventure, as it prevented Tartarin on the Alps, it was, with them as with him, perception, and not the adventure, that was lacking.

Actually

A CORRESPONDENT to the British Press complained recently that the word "actually" is being grossly overworked in the conversation of the youth of the country; and there appears to be some foundation for his protest. It seems that fashion is always issuing her password of the moment. Its meaning has little relation to its employment.

Such proceedings do not merely deny justice to the "mot juste." For when, to change the metaphor, fashion decks a word in extravagant motley, it may endure ignobly, as "awfully" continues its jest at sense, but its dignity is put off with its ancient homespun. Eventually it may be no more able to revert to its better self than Hyde, at last, was able to revert to Jekyll; and, in consequence, finds itself ostracized by all fastidious company.

China: Spheres of Influence

AT THE beginning of the present century so-called spheres of influence had been pretty effectively staked out by foreign powers in various parts of China. Russia held a dominant position in Manchuria and Mongolia, and Japan acquired a similar status in South Manchuria as a fruit of victory in the Russo-Japanese War. Tsingtao, with its hinterland of Shantung Province, was a German preserve. Great Britain possessed an inside track in the trade of Central and South China, thanks to its possession of Hong Kong and its predominant position in Shanghai. France had its slice of preferred stock in Chinese trade in Yunnan Province, adjacent to the French colony of Indo-China.

The World War and the subsequent upsurge of Chinese Nationalism profoundly modified this state of affairs. German and Russian spheres of influence disappeared. Nationalist China gained control of its own tariff, extended the jurisdiction of its courts and was looking forward to the gradual abolition of all special privileges for foreigners.

But the Japanese offensive on the Asiatic mainland, which began with the seizure of Manchuria in 1931, has turned the clock back, from the standpoint of Chinese nationalism. Whatever Japan holds in a military way, tends to become a Japanese political and economic protectorate. The "open door" is held ajar just as far as, and no farther than, Japanese military and commercial interests dictate.

At the same time China, faced with a struggle against Japanese domination, tends to become more dependent upon other powers. The Soviet Union has long entrenched itself in Outer Mongolia, which should not appear on maps any longer as part of China. And the scanty news that filters out of the vast, sparsely populated Chinese Northwest indicates a further growth of Soviet power.

At the same time such developments as the $25,000,000 American credit to China, the reported British advance of £10,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Burma to Yunnan (a motor road is already in existence), the French loan for the construction of a railway in Kwangsi, tend to give these powers a paramount economic position in the bloc of extensive undeveloped provinces of the Chinese West and Southwest — Szechuen, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kweichow.

Almost every Chinese intellectual believes that China as a culture, as a way of life is indestructible, that Japan will pass, as other conquerors have passed, while China will remain. But, as China is a continent, rather than a nation, so its intellectuals sometimes think in terms not of years, but of centuries. If one accepts the premises (1) that China cannot drive Japan from its present conquests, (2) that Japan cannot extend these conquests to the whole of China, (3) that Japan avoids war with any power stronger than China, the new spheres of influence may remain for a considerable length of time.

Rich Ground

When Folk Blether

On a Scottish Island

"AYE, three o' them." Willy MacKim was well pleased with the impression he was making. "Three folk dancing attendance on him at the same time. The barber shaves him—that's one." He was checking with his fingers. "Anither chap shines his boots, right on his feet—that's two. Then one o' his assistants comes in wi' a pencil and pad and gets instructions—there's the three."

The men of the Scottish island liked to gather at the "smiddy" and "hae a crack." Several of them were there that evening and they were discussing Alan Grant, whose father owned the Royal George Inn. Fifteen years before Alan had gone to America bent on making his own way in the world. He was now manager of a very large hotel over there and had come home on a visit.

"And that isna all," went on Willy, "whiles there's a fourth hovering ower him—a lassie that polishes his nails."

"His nails?" Every man in the place was staring at him. Finally Dugal Shaw, the blacksmith, said flatly, "That I dinna believe."

"Nor do I," came another voice, and then another.

Willy didn't like this. It was seldom that he had any desire to say anything and when he did he wished it to be credited.

"It's a fact," he insisted. "She even pents a color on them. Ye can speer his faither aboot it. It was him that telled me."

* * *

"And what did Alan Grant's faither think o' sic a folly?" demanded a stern voice. Roderick John Gowdie, kirk elder and member of the town council, stood, a towering figure, in the doorway.

"Oh," laughed Willy, "he seemed to think it was real grand."

"I had a better opeenion o' Duncan Grant." Then, slowly, "Are ye sure she pented them? Hae ye seen Alan? Close, I mean?"

"Aye." Satisfied that he was now being believed Willy forgot that he wasn't being quite accurate. It was true that he had seen Alan twice since his arrival the other day, and spoken with him, but neither time had he noticed anything peculiar about his hands.

Roderick Gowdie stood thinking for a moment. Then he said, heavily, "Sorry I am to do it, but I'll hae to ask Alan to stay awa' frae the meeting at my farm next week. I canna hae sic a freevolity flaunted i' the gaze o' my hardworking folk."

One of the Gowdie shepherds was to be presented with the Agricultural Society's Long Service Award. He had been fifty years with the Gowdie family. An invitation had been sent to Alan, as an American employer, to attend the dinner in honor of the event, and to make a few remarks. Willy was greatly distressed over this unexpected hitch, for he'd always liked Alan and he took pleasure in his success. He protested, earnestly, "Maybe the pent'll hae rubbed aff by then."

"Pent doesna rub aff by itself," glowered the farmer. Then to the 'smith, "Dugal, will ya tak' a look at this harness?"

* * *

Willy climbed unhappily onto his ancient landau and drove straight to the inn, where Alan was sitting out in front.

"Laddie," he said, huskily, "I din ye an unco bad turn this night." He explained what he had done, and then added, "I'm sair vexed ower it. That's the way when folk blether—they're apt to say more nor they ought."

Alan reassured him with an easy, "Cheer up and give me a lift to the smiddy." Arrived there he greeted everyone and then found a seat. Roderick John went to the point at once. "Laddie, what's this we've been hearing aboot pented finger nails?" Whereupon Alan grinned and spread out two capable looking hands.

"You should have seen me with my blushing finger tips. Deep pink, they were, like peony roses. One of our elevators in the hotel had stuck. The men were working on it, but I pitched in too—couldn't stand idle with guests caught between floors. We got it running, but by that time my hands were a mess, and I was due at a banquet. I started the manicurist on them and shut my eyes for a rest. When I opened them again—wow—there I was! Girl must have been in a day-dream. But she woke up in getting the stuff off." He laughed good-humoredly. "And how!"

"I'm right glad to hear ye tell the way o't, laddie." The farmer's tones were distinctly relieved. "Aye, right glad. And ye're no' forgetting ye're to gie us a bit talk aboot America this day week?"

"Indeed no, Mr. Gowdie. I'm looking forward to it."

Wondering glances were now going toward Willy MacKim, but he didn't care. He'd answer their questions some other day. In the meantime, thankful in his heart that he'd been able to make some amends, he jogged off contentedly into the lovely lavender gloaming.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

Trying to Make Mr. Garner—and Others—Behave

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TWO of America's most skillful politicians are now engaged in a bit of sword-play which, were it not so important to the national welfare, would be sheer delight to watch. They are, it so happens, the President and the Vice-President of the United States. Rarely, since the earliest days of the Republic, has any Vice-President ever attained such position. The era of the Throttlebottoms is, for the time, definitely at an end.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Garner are on the best of terms. They clap each other on the back, they tell funny stories, they are the most knowing and respectful of antagonists. Their sword-play may never become a real battle. Appeasement is still possible. But for the present, this cosmic duel represents an underlying struggle between the executive and the legislative branches of the American Government which is of the greatest importance in our current history.

Upon the outcome of the duel may well turn the 1940 Democratic nomination. And that may mean whether or not we are to have a continuation of the New Deal, whether this period of social, political, economic reform is over, or whether we are in for stabilization, even reaction, instead of continuing change.

* * *

The first serious skirmish in this duel came to an end last Friday afternoon when the Senate voted 47 to 46 against the President's relief recommendations. Oddly enough, at that precise moment the Vice-President was sitting at the Cabinet table in the White House, where he was present not by constitutional right or tradition, but at the President's request. It was very convenient for him to be away from the Senate. His absence made it possible that a tie vote would defeat the Administration; his presence might have forced him into casting an embarrassing ballot.

For Mr. Garner is not ready to come out into the open with his opposition. He is "off the record" still. He has not burned his bridges, has not taken the button off the end of his rapier. To his newspaper friends, to his senatorial cronies, his attitude is perfectly well known. He believes nationally in going slow, in curbing deficit financing, in retarding the whole tempo of the New Deal. He believes this, as an ear-to-the-ground politician, because he thinks the American public proclaimed such mandate on last Nov. 8. Perhaps he would prefer Mr. Roosevelt to carry out this mandate himself willingly, but if not, Mr. Garner will willingly assist in its execution—at first quietly, cautiously, but definitely.

The President, for his part, is also skillful. He is like an acrobatic tumbler, who foresees hard knocks ahead and relaxes his whole body in order to receive them as harmlessly as possible. By his relaxed, nonchalant outward attitude, Mr. Roosevelt probably improves his position with Congress. To fight back in the open, with tense and brittle muscles, would be to invite the same collisions, the same breakages, that have ruined previous Presidents grappling with a hostile Congress.

But at the same time, President Roosevelt is not yielding any ground, is not altering his basic policies. He continues to stick to New Deal doctrine, continues to gather New Dealers around him and appoint advanced progressives (Amlies) to important posts. He seems perfectly calm, perfectly assured, as he sends his various recommendations to Congress and awaits the result with slightly amused interest.

Underneath, of course, the President probably has one basic conviction: that he, himself, can still capture the rank-and-file voters of the country. Thus, he evidently thinks, if Congress goes too far in a reactionary direction, he can turn the tables on them in 1940, or perhaps in 1944, win a personal victory and resume the course of reform. Meantime, he is not going to ruin himself in an exhausting struggle. He is like the tennis champion who has won two sets but drops the third in order to conserve his strength. Sometimes, of course, it doesn't turn out as planned.

* * *

By this attitude, the President also doesn't burn his bridges with Congress. There is no open breach; the future is indeterminate; circumstances may change; a world war might alter the whole picture; and Mr. Roosevelt is still the quarterback whether on the defensive or the offensive. By these unflurried tactics, he just might recoup his position by 1940, or the rank-and-file delegates to the Democratic Convention of that year might not support their congressional brethren, or anything might happen.

Anyway, Mr. Roosevelt is sticking to his basic viewpoints and his kind of people, he has less and less to do with the regular Democrats, and one big question turns on the attitudes of Cordell Hull and James A. Farley, the only important Democrats left in the official family.

Mr. Hull's position is interesting. He probably agrees with the President on rearmament, on airplanes for France, and relaxation of the Neutrality Act to give the Executive more latitude, yet these are parts of the President's general foreign policy about which Congress may have its doubts. So Mr. Hull may find his prestige with Congress dimmed if a real fight ensues, for Congress conceivably might also knock some holes in the trade treaty program, and the Secretary of State then would find himself driven closer to the President's side.

Mr. Farley, in turn, is still watching and waiting, still strengthening his unprecedented political ties in every corner of the country, still loyal but still not certain just where he stands with the President.

It remained for Mr. Roosevelt to write the slogan of the week. On that souvenir photograph of himself and Mr. Garner, on which the Vice-President had written: "To 'Doc' Calver, for making me 'try' to behave," the President wrote: "For Dr. Calver: Keep on Trying!"

A Plan to Eliminate Cotton Labor Unemployment

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The public does not realize it, but the cotton problem concerns the entire country and not just the South.

It makes no difference through what folly it was acquired, the Government will hold between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bales of cotton by the end of this season. It is here and must be reckoned with. Twenty-seven million cotton acres in 1938 has produced 12,000,000 bales.

It is understood that Secretary Wallace has launched a new cotton program limiting the cotton acreage to 27,000,000 for the next five years; giving the farmer a maximum subsidy of four cents per pound and dumping 2,000,000 bales of loan cotton each year.

Such a program means five years of unemployment for 25 per cent of tenant and cotton labor. The tenant and cotton laborer is worthy of his hire and is entitled to the right to work. Restriction of production gives him neither. It forces him to idleness and acceptance of the Nation's charity.

If you add 2,000,000 bales of loan cotton to a 12,000,000 bale production, you have 14,000,000 bales, versus this year's consumption of American cotton of less than 11,000,000. A surplus of more than 3,000,000 bales would indicate a world price of about five cents.

A four cent payment to the cotton producer would give them an annual gross income of $540,000,000, of which the country would contribute $240,000,000, plus maintaining on relief 25 per cent of tenant and cotton labor who would be unemployed.

Compare the above plan with the following:

Say the farmer is left to raise a normal crop of 16,000,000 bales, and its world price is only four cents.

If the producer is paid 75 per cent of parity (12 cents) on domestic consumption of 7,000,000 bales and got only four cents for his remaining 10,000,000 bales, his gross income would be $600,000,000 instead of $540,000,000. The cost to the country of the payment on domestic consumption would amount to $280,000,000, less $35,000,000, one cent lower cost to domestic consumers of 7,000,000 bales, making the net cost $245,000,000.

The difference is only $5,000,000 but there would be no relief cost for the 25 per cent of tenant and cotton labor unemployed as the employment would be 100 per cent, with no idleness and no charity.

Under this plan the cotton producer would be able to sell his exportable surplus one cent cheaper and could meet foreign cotton producers on free fighting ground. He would then have a chance to force them back to their normal production and regain his overseas markets which the Government cotton experiments have taken away from him and given to his foreign competitors.

This plan would require the sterilization of the Government loan cotton by putting it away as a reserve to be drawn upon only in event of war or grave national emergency. In effect, this same thing has already been done with the Wyoming oil reserve for the Navy.

Cotton properly stored does not deteriorate and if the Government would either acquire existing or construct appropriate cotton warehouses, the storage costs would thereafter be nominal.

At any rate a plan to deliberately force 25 per cent of tenant and cotton labor into idleness and onto charity for the next five years is certainly not a pleasant one to contemplate.

New York — RICHARD T. HARRISS

In Defense of Poetry

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor there recently appeared a few words about "The Future of Verse." This was taken from "The Triple Thinkers" by Edmund Wilson. In speaking of the decline of verse Mr. Wilson says, "Even a man like Dostoevsky rises out of this weltering literature. You cannot say that his insight is less deep, that his vision is narrower or less noble or that his mastery of his art is less complete than that of the great poets of the past."

Mr. Wilson seems to question men's need of poetry and to wonder if it will not in time be replaced by prose of the best quality. But neglect of poetry means also a blindness to things of the spirit and this blindness leads nowhere. Poetry has something that even the most perfect prose lacks. It has, in abundance, that quality of "piercing through darkness and finding a transcendental world of infinite beauty and eternal truth" (Prof. Lewis E. Gates). It transcends the material, reasoning world and shows it up for what it really is. It puts before him the very essence of the worth while.

Decline of interest in great poetry or failure to produce it would seem to indicate that man is being blinded by false glitter. Like Carlyle's minnow, if man allows himself to be bound by his creek of materiality, he is ignorant of the real world of spirit and beauty. Prose can express the beautiful and the good but poetry does it more effectively and in fewer words. Poetry helps man off the ground; it lets him see himself as he really is; and as Coleridge said "brings his whole soul into activity."

M. L. D.

Burlington, Vt.

Other Essentials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your prize letters on making a better democracy stressed the need of ethics and good citizenship. Everybody concedes these points. But there are other essentials to an improved and workable democracy.

What we need to do in this country is to abolish the two-party system of government which means a constant choice between two evils and the kind of partisanship against which George Washington warned his countrymen in his farewell address. Proportional Representation and City Manager plan offer a remedy for the evils of partisanship since it tends to make voters civic rather than partisan minded and results in the election of a higher type of representatives which in turn means greater efficiency in public service.

Our democracy is cumbersome and unwieldy. We have about 160,000 Councilmen making municipal laws. We have about 75,000 county legislators making laws for counties and municipalities. We have about 10,000 State Legislators making laws for cities, counties and the State, and then we have Congress making laws for the cities, counties, states and the nation as a whole. We need to simplify all this machinery into just two branches, local and national. All cities should be governed by P. R.-chosen-units. All rural sections should be governed by single regional units supplanting present obsolete county units of control. City and regional units to replace State Legislatures. Congressmen should be elected from each state by the P. R. method. Present administrative branches in Washington should be completely reorganized as recommended by all the presidents during the last thirty years.

SAMUEL A. CARLSON

Jamestown, N. Y. — Mayor Emeritus